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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

PITTSBURGH APPOINTEES CONFIRMED.—A rumor prevailed in the city yesterday that the United States Senate has confirmed the appointment of General Thomas A. Rowley, to be Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Ferdinand E. Volz to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District.

The Way the Wind Blows.

That infallible indicator of the drift of public opinion in England—the weathercock *Times*—has at last come squarely out in favor of Radical Reform. As in 1830 and 1831, that unquestionably influential journal has recently passed through its various phases of bitter opposition, mild deprecation, cold approval and luke-warm advocacy of the Reform question, before taking its present decided stand. It would not now be so outspoken and uncompromising as it is did it not feel that the movement was irresistible and overwhelming. No more gratifying assurance of the ultimate triumph of the people, in their ever-renewed struggle for political liberty, could be given.

Bribery an Appendage to Legislation.

The *Round Table* says: "In city governments, state legislatures, and the national Congress bribery is becoming one of the invariable appendages to legislation. It is of that class of crimes which are most easily concealed, because only those who participate in it need know of its commission. Its traces may be visible and its existence beyond doubt, with no possibility of obtaining distinct proof. Scarcely any one violation of law involves more absolute guilt than this. It embraces cheating, theft, falsehood, perjury, and not unfrequently moral treason; for the officer who corruptly sells his vote, and thus betrays the public to which it belongs, is guilty of all these. Yet probably no winter passes without witnessing its prevalence, to a greater or less extent, in every State capital, as well as at Washington."

INCREDIBLE CREDULITY.—The history of the unfortunate American colony located at Jaffa is one of the most marvellous and unaccountable instances of human credulity on record. That a whole ship load of seemingly intelligent natives of New England could have been victimized by such a bareface swindle, as that successfully practiced on them by a disreputable ex-Mormon like J. G. Adams, seems incredible; yet they seem to have been deceived as easily as a parcel of children are led astay with regard to the composition of the moon. This fellow Adams, however, seems to have gone too far. He is said to have become a regular drunkard, and when the whiskey was in and the wits out has boasted of his own rascality and defied his deluded followers to obtain redress. Some of the bolder among them—impelled by destitution and despair—finally did appeal to the Consul General of the United States at Jerusalem, who took the case in hand, and required Adams to settle with the colonists by a certain date. The time came and went and no settlement was arranged. Meanwhile, Adams and some dozen of his confederates secretly went to Jerusalem and made application to take the Turkish oath of allegiance, become subjects of the Sultan, and, as such, place themselves beyond the jurisdiction of American authority. Before their request was granted the Consul heard of the movement, and applied to the Pacha for their arrest and delivery into his custody, which application was immediately granted. A two days imprisonment brought Adams to terms, and he promised to make restitution. It would be gratifying to see such a reckless, hardened rogue appropriately punished, but we cannot feel much sympathy for the colonists, badly as they have been used. If people deliberately make such unmitigated fools of themselves, as they have done, they deserve to suffer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MURDERS.

Acquittal of "Babe" Montgomery, Charged with the Murder of R. W. Dinsmore—Fogler Sentenced to Death—The Trial of Lennox.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 3d, 1867.

THE TRIAL OF BABE MONTGOMERY.

The week that has just past has been one of unusual excitement in our town, caused by the trial of William ("Babe") Montgomery for the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore. The trial commenced on Monday, the 25th day of February, at one o'clock P. M., and the case did not go to the jury until Saturday, the 2d of March, at 8 o'clock P. M. The prisoner was defended by William McKennan, David Wilson, Alex. Wilson, George Hart, Freeman Brady and R. F. Gibson, Esqs., while on behalf of the prosecution appeared District Attorney Crumrine, H. J. Van Kirk, and N. P. Fetterman, Esqs. Each day, from the commencement of the trial to its close, our spacious court room has been densely crowded by people, many of them from a distance, anxious to hear and to see. The efforts of the defense were mainly directed to the proving of an *alibi*, and how well they succeeded the verdict will show.

FOGLER REFUSED TO TESTIFY.

On Thursday morning, by request of the counsel for the prosecution, Robert Fogler was brought into court, and after receiving a very feeling admonition from Judge Acheson, in which he told him that he did not expect to see him but once again, and that was when he would be brought before him to receive the sentence of death; that he had nothing to hope for in this world, but that in his opinion it would go a great way toward making his peace with his God, if he would then and there testify to the whole truth about the murder. Although there was scarcely a dry eye in the court room, Fogler received the address with a disdainful smile on his face, and refused to testify.

FOGLER SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

He was taken back to his old quarters, and at one o'clock P. M. he was again brought into Court, and received the sentence of death with an unmoved countenance. Immediately after the passage of the sentence, James R. Ruth, Esq., came before the Court and asked for a record, and gave notice that he would carry Fogler's case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

MONTGOMERY "NOT GUILTY."

As I have before stated, the case of Montgomery went to the jury at eight o'clock P. M. on Saturday. A few minutes before eleven o'clock P. M., on the same evening, the jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. As soon as the verdict was known quite a demonstration of rejoicing was made by Montgomery's friends, who thronged the Court room at that late hour.

THE LENNOX CASE.

The case of John Lennox, owing to the length of Fogler's and Montgomery's trials, has been postponed until next Court. J. S. S.

Two Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the selection of a site for the proposed new Postoffice is a matter of considerable interest at present, permit me to suggest for the consideration of the authorities upon whom the choice depends the corners of Sixth and Smithfield. Either corner, I presume, would be well adapted for the purpose, but especially the northeast corner, the site of the German church. The size of the lot is, I judge, 120 feet square, and is admirably designed as a location for the Postoffice by being bounded on three sides by two streets and an alley. I think it has peculiar advantages over the other sites which have been mentioned in your journal. As the current of travel and business is now towards Smithfield street, it would be a too violent change of that current to locate the Postoffice below that street. The location I have suggested is undoubtedly the most central in the city. It is easy and convenient of access by the people south of the river crossing the Birmingham bridge and traversing Grant street, and crossing the Monongahela river traversing Smithfield street; by the people from the upper wards of the city and Minersville by way of Wylie and High streets; by the people of the Fifth and Ninth wards, Lawrenceville, and the railroads by way of Grant and Smithfield streets; and upon the completion of the new bridge across the Allegheny at the foot of Irwin street, and the laying of the passenger railway over that bridge, by the people of Allegheny, by way of Irwin street.

This subject suggests one other for the consideration of the city authorities—the extension of Sixth street from Grant to Wylie. Wylie and Sixth are now connected by means of High street, but the connection is very indirect, and the street narrow and disagreeable. The extension of Sixth, as I suggest, would intersect Wylie at the corner of Tunnel, and could be accomplished at a comparatively small expense, there not being on the proposed line of extension any valuable improvements. The erection of the new bridge across the Allegheny and that extension would make a splendid thoroughfare from Allegheny through the heart of the city to Minersville and the country beyond.

This extension would be a great public improvement, the expense of which would no doubt be willingly paid by the property holders in the immediate neighborhood. The improvement would be still greater by the extension of Sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue. Having a much easier grade than Fifth street, it would be a much finer thoroughfare. I suggest the bare ideas only and leave details for the future.

ENTERPRISE.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Adjournment of 39th Congress.

Immediate Organization of 40th Congress

Benj. Wade President of Senate.

Schuyler Colfax Re-Elected Speaker of House.

Valedictory and Inaugural Remarks.

An Interesting Historical Fact.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1867.

Last Hours of the Senate.

The Senate spent most of last night, until the hour of its adjournment, at two A. M., in executive session. The halls outside were thronged with anxious ones, whose fate was being decided within, and notes of inquiry were constantly passing from them to their Senatorial friends in the secret session. Soon after midnight the crowd began to decrease in size. The Senate had by this time got to work in earnest. Most of the discussion in particular cases had ceased, and the voting had commenced. It was easy to tell from the countenance of any individual as he walked off what had been his luck.

Retirement of President Foster.

Shortly after two a recess until nine was taken. The Senate then reassembled, and after a little legislative business of an unimportant character, Mr. Foster took leave of the Chair he had filled to the satisfaction of everybody for two years. His valedictory speech was short, but impressive in its wording and manner of delivery, and many of those to whom it was addressed, who had been intimate with him during his twelve years of service, were moved to tears as they heard him pronounce his last, "God bless the Senate of the United States."

Inauguration of President Wade.

Ben. Wade was soon ready for induction to the Chair. He was a little scared, however, in finding himself in a seat which he had never been called upon to fill even for five minutes in the sixteen years he has been a Senator. He is one of a very few Senators who have never been called temporary to the Chair, because they would never go. About an hour before his inauguration, a friend asked him how he felt with the honor about to be conferred upon him. He replied that he had what they call out west, "the buck fever," which he described as a shaking sensation, apt to come upon a man when he encounters his first buck in the forest. His inaugural was composed of about fifty words of thanks for the honor bestowed on him, and the hope that his defective parliamentary experience would be overlooked.

The first bill he was called upon to sign was one in relation to the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, and as he put his name to it he whispered that it was a pretty good beginning.

Executive Session.

Soon after the election of Mr. Wade, an Executive Session was held, lasting until twelve o'clock. The doors were still closed and the nomination of General W. F. Bartlett, as Minister to Stockholm, was under consideration. He was about to be confirmed, when some one called for the yeas and nays. While the clerk was calling the roll, the hour of twelve arrived and Mr. Wade declared the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned. Probably no nomination ever failed under precisely such circumstances before.

Organization of New Senate.

The doors were reopened soon after, and the organization of the new Senate commenced. The new Senators were escorted to the Chair by their colleagues, and took the oath of office. There was an exception in the case of Mr. Cole, of California, between whom and his colleague, Mr. Conness, there is some unfriendly feeling, the result of which was, that he had to walk up to the iron-clad oath without support. The usual motions of organization were made, and the Senate adjourned at one o'clock.

A Brilliant Assembly.

The last meeting of the Thirty-Ninth Congress commenced at nine o'clock this morning, and ended at twelve o'clock. The hammer of the presiding officers of the two Houses had hardly fallen on the Thirty-Ninth Congress before the Fortieth Congress was rapped to order. It is doubtful if a larger or more brilliant attendance of people was ever witnessed on any other occasion within the capitol buildings. The vast rotunda, as well as the spacious galleries and corridors of both houses, were crowded beyond precedent. It was impossible for the officers of the two houses at one time to communicate with each other, when the President's private secretary just before twelve o'clock had to deliver to the House the messages in writing announcing the signing of bills.

The floors of the Senate and the House were opened on this extraordinary occasion to the ladies, and they filled nearly all of the members' seats and the spaces without the bar. On the floor of the House alone a thousand ladies and gentlemen remained standing for two hours to witness the proceedings. It was not the inauguration of new men as officers of the House or anything unusual in the formula of organizing a new Congress, that attracted the assembled thousands, and added great interest to the occasion, but it was more in the historical fact of being able to see one Congress expire and another Congress immediately take its place.

Organization of House.

In the House, as was expected, Mr. Colfax was re-elected Speaker, and the great compliment paid to Colonel McPherson of re-electing him Clerk.

A Protest.

The protest of the Democrats against the organization of the Fortieth Congress with seventeen States unrepresented, created something of a sensation.

An Attraction.

John Morrissey was the center of great attraction, and when the clerks called the roll thousands would rise in their seats to get a glimpse of him.

Confirmations and Rejections.

The Senate to-day confirmed Mr. Gillmore as Postmaster at Chicago, and rejected Col. Taylor as Postmaster at Cincinnati. The nomination of Col. Langdon, as Assessor at Cincinnati, was laid on the table by the Senate, which is equivalent to rejection.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECTIONS TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following is the message of the President concerning the army bill:

To the House of Representatives: The act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions to which I must call attention. These provisions are contained in the second section, which in certain cases virtually deprives the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-chief of the army, and in the sixth section which deny to the States of the Union their constitutional right to protect themselves in any emergency by means of their militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation act. I am compelled to defeat the necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature from the bill. Pressed by these circumstances, I feel constrained to return the bill with my signature, but to accompany it with my protest against the sections which I have indicated.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Thomas Russell, Collector of Boston; Robert A. Gilmore, Postmaster, Chicago. Among those rejected is Frank McLaughlin, Postmaster at Philadelphia.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The only nominations made for Speaker were Schuyler Colfax and Samuel S. Marshall. The former received 127, and the latter 30 votes.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Schenck presented in the House the papers of Columbus Delano, contesting the seat of Geo. W. Morgan, of Ohio, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Assessor of Internal Revenue—A. J. Morrill, Second District Minnesota. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Robert Larue, Second District Minnesota; J. J. Randall, First District Minnesota. Registers of Land Office—Jas. R. McClure, Junction City, Kansas; Edmund Browning, Indianapolis. Receivers of Public Money—William Boose, Indianapolis; Cyrus Aldrich, St. Cloud, Minnesota; Lucas K. Stannard, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota. Postmasters—John Crawford, Crawfordsville; Robert R. Bush, Elkhart; Ezra Read, Terre Haute; Cyrus P. Morford, Attica; John M. Wilson, New Albany; M. D. Jackat, Greensburg; Edward E. Freeman, Kokomo; John Hendricks, Shelbyville; William Schoenemann, Michigan City; James H. Teller, Peru; A. W. Whittlesey, Evansville; James Vaughn, Lawrenceburg; E. A. Jones, Richmond, all the foregoing in Indiana; Wm. H. Streeter, Houghton, Michigan, Wm. Morgan, Danville, Illinois; Chas. W. Blair, Fort Scott, Kansas; Wmilliam S. Webb, Junction City, Kansas; George Seymour, Boonsboro, Iowa; Charles E. Hedge, Fort Randall; Harper M. O'Neal Wood, Blackhawk Point, Colorado; J. J. Humphrey, of Tennessee, Cherokee Indian agent, Morris S. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General. To be Major Generals by brevet—Russel A. Alger, Michigan; Wm. L. Stoughton, Michigan; Wm. L. McMillan, Ohio; Willard Worner, Ohio. To be Brevet Brigadier Generals—Jefferson Brumock, Ohio; Geo. H. Hayes, Kansas.

The following nominations were rejected: Postmasters—Wm. H. H. Taylor, Hamilton; James Hoyle, Xenia; Charles Sager, Circleville; Jacob R. Hubbell, Dayton; Jefferson Palm, Warren; Samuel McKee, Troy; Mathew C. Hale, Sidney; Daniel Lupton, Salem; Wm. M. Mefford, Mt. Vernon; Isaac C. Bryand, Bucyrus, all Ohio. Robert Flint, Fond du Lac; Thos. J. Rugar, Janesville; Edward Hicks, Green Bay; Henry Bertram, Watertown, all Wisconsin. Michael Dunn, Fort Leavenworth; John E. Sage, Marshalltown, Iowa; Samuel J. Harris, Columbus; Andrew G. Wood, Warsaw; Charles Hall, Princeton; G. Blair, Plymouth; Edwin S. Dogen, Laporte, Indiana; J. J. Nash, Kendallville; S. Graham, Delphi; C. L. Shrewsbury, Madison; J. P. Marshall, Valparaiso, all of Indiana. Charles H. Taylor, Grand Rapids; F. W. Anthony, Jackson; Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo; O. W. J. Edwards, Niles; James Munroe, Marshall; Wm. Haslett, Dowagaic; Henry Barnes, Detroit; E. Von Demark, Battle Creek; C. W. Fonda, Three Rivers; Sol E. Bleis, East Saginaw, Michigan. Pension Agents—Ezekiel T. Cox, Columbus, Ohio. United States Attorney—Charles S. Whittlesey, Eastern District of Missouri. Indian Agent—H. W. Martin, Sac and Fox Agency. Quincy D. Whitmore, Assessor Sixth District Illinois.

NATIONAL BANK DEFALCATIONS.

The First National Banks of Newton, Massachusetts, and Hudson, New York, have been placed in charge of agents by the Comptroller of the Currency for investigation. It is expected the First National Bank of Hudson, New York, will pay all its losses and go on. The Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore will not suspend business. The directors and stockholders are wealthy, and will pay up the amount of the defalcation.

NO MESSAGE.

It is not probable any formal message will be sent to Congress by the President, so short a time having elapsed since that of December. There certainly will be no message of extended length.

NOT SIGNED.

The bill which passed the House this morning appropriating $50,000 additional for the Paris Exposition was not engrossed in time to be presented to the President for his signature.

TREATIES CONCLUDED.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs, on Friday, concluded a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, of Kansas, modifying the treaty of July 6th, so as to allow the tribe to sell what is known as the neutral lands, comprising about 800,000 acres, to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. This morning a treaty was entered into with the Shawnees, of Kansas, in which provision is made to remove them into the Indian country. Treaties have been made with all Kansas Indians, for their removal.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Very much interest was taken in the Republican caucus to-night at the capitol, called to nominate the remaining officers of the House. The subordinates under the present incumbents and those in expectation of places under the new officers, thronged the lobbies in full force, while others were attracted to the Capitol by curiosity. Representative Dawes nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, N. G. Ordway. Mr. Cullom seconded the motion. Mr. Schenck said they would not ballot, and thereupon Mr. Ordway was declared the candidate. The great contest was for Doorkeeper. The candidates were General Lippincott, of Illinois, and the present incumbent, Captain Goodenow, of New York. The former was nominated by seven majority. Wm. S King was selected for Postmaster.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

Opposition to Organization of Congress.

Speech of Mr. Brooks, of New York.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the course of his remarks in the House, Mr. Brooks said: If the indications I see in the public press and elsewhere are to be realized; if the process of impeachment is to go on, or what is more revolutionary, the suspension of the President by the action of this house, it is revolution, and nothing but revolution, call it by whatever name you please. The Speaker of the House is to create a Committee of Impeachment, and to have the whole direction and control of the process of impeachment of this House. I say, therefore, that the most serious of all steps is the organization of this House, and in case the precedent you threaten us with is created by you, and the existing President is deposed, or in case of the President's death, the Speaker of the House becomes the President of the United States, so that in point of fact, here by our solemn action to-day, we may be creating a President of the United States. I protest, therefore, in the full solemnity of the occasion; I protest before my country, and in the presence of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ashley, who is to be the leader in this resolution; I protest most solemnly against taking any further steps toward the organization of this House until all the States are fully represented.

MR. BROOKS then read the following protest: Whereas, it appears by the records just made that the following States, seventeen in number, are not now represented upon the floor of this House, viz: The States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Arkansas and Nebraska, States entitled by the act of Congress of March 4th, 1862, and subsequent acts, to Representatives in Congress, as follows: New Hampshire, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 7; Florida, 1; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 8; Kentucky, 9; California, 3; Arkansas, 3; Nebraska, 1;—in all eighty Congressional Districts now unrepresented on the floor of the House; and whereas, of these unrepresented States seven are of the original thirteen that in 1787 met in Convention and created the Constitution of the United States,—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, the majority of the original States; therefore, we, members elect of the Fortieth Congress, do now enter our most solemn protest against any and every action tending to the reorganization of this House until the absent States be more fully represented.

[Signed]

JAS. BROOKS, New York.
WM. HOLMAN, Indiana.
W. E. NIBLACK, Indiana.
CHAS. E. ELDRIDGE, Wisconsin.
P. VAN TRUMP, Ohio.
A. G. GLOSBRENNER, Penna.
J. M. HUMPHREYS, New York.
M. C. KERR, Indiana.
STEPHEN TABER, New York.
D. M. VANANKEN, Pennsylvania.
LEWIS W. ROSS, Illinois.
A. S. MARSHALL, Illinois.
F. WOOD, New York.
L. GETZ, Pennsylvania.
W. E. ROBINSON, New York.
DEMAS BARNES, New York.
JOHN FOX, New York.
ALBERT G. BUER, Illinois.
JOHN MORRISSEY, New York.
F. STONE, Maryland.
GEO. W. MORGAN, Ohio.
CHAS. SITGREAVES, New Jersey.
B. F. BOYER, Pennsylvania.
E. McCULLOUGH, Maryland.
CHAS. DENNISON, Pennsylvania.
STEPHEN ARCHER, Maryland.
T. E. NOELL, Missouri.
W. MUNGEN, Ohio.
CHAS. HAIGHT, New Jersey.
JOHN W. CHANLER, New York.
J. V. L. PRUYN, New York.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Reprehensible Conduct of Collector Smythe—Senators Doolittle and Patterson in the "Rake."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Committee on alleged frauds in the New York Custom House report the most reprehensible conduct on the part of the present Collector, Mr. Smythe. There appears to have been established what was called a general order business, which Mr. Smythe sold out, and that Peter A. Van Bergen, George F. Thompson, Senators Doolittle and Patterson, and a Mrs. Perry had interests in the business. Mr. Smythe informed Mr Humphrey that he had obtained $40,000 per annum from this business from Messrs. Miller & Conger. On Mr. Humphrey's remonstrance against being trifled with in this manner, Mr. Smythe coolly offered a gratuity of $3,000 out of this. It was shown that the $40,000 was divided as follows: G. F. Thompson, late of the *News*, $5,000; Senators Doolittle and Patterson, $5,000 each; Embre, Deputy Collector, $2,000; Humphrey, and by him at once rejected, $3,000; Brown, Private Secretary of the Collector, and by him rejected, $2,000; Political Fund, $10,000; Mrs. Perry, known as a Washington woman, $3,000; Berger, $5,000. This makes up the $40,000 so as to correspond technically with Smythe's oft reiterated assertion that he was not to have a dollar of it. This showing, however left him sole almoner of the $10,000 political fund. The report also exposes an existing systematized and protected extortion.

Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Patrick H. Myers, chief Clerk of the National Hotel, formerly of Utica New York, drowned himself this morning while laboring under temporary mental aberration.

CONGRESS.

Closing Hours of the Session.

Valedictories of Messrs. Foster and Colfax.

Meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Wade President Pro Tem. of Senate.

Mr. Colfax Re-Elected to Speakership.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1867.

SENATE.

At half-past one the Senate reopened its doors. Mr. SHERMAN called up his bill providing that the act of this session to increase the duty on wool shall go into effect in ten days after its passage. It was amended by striking out ten days and inserting five, and passed.

At 2 o'clock a recess was taken until 9.

On re-assembling, some District of Columbia business was transacted.

The Conference Committee on the joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers made a report. Agreed to. The bill as agreed to was passed by the Senate.

The joint resolution for the reduction of the military reservation at Fort Riley, and a grant of land for bridge purposes in the State of Kansas, was passed.

At 10:20 President FOSTER rose and delivered his valedictory remarks, whereupon he vacated the chair, and Secretary Forney assumed the duties of presiding officer.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate proceeded to elect a President *pro tem*.

Mr. WADE was chosen, and escorted to the chair, returning thanks for the honor.

The Secretary was directed to inform the President and House of Mr. WADE'S election.

Mr. ANTHONY paid an eloquent tribute in a vote of thanks to Mr. Foster.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the House joint resolution to repeal the act appointing a Commissioner for the payment of loyal men for slaves enlisted in the army.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in a few remarks said a great many loyal men of the Border States were opposed to the payment contained in the original act. Secessionists were applying for payment, and if the act was kept in force many of them would be paid. They were ready to make affidavit of their loyalty if necessary. He read a letter to this effect from a Kentucky gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS called for the name of the author.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was written by Mr. Malire, and indorsed by Hon. Samuel McKee of the other House.

Mr. DAVIS said neither the writer nor the indorser was entitled to the least credit or confidence.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to call Mr. Davis to order for referring in this manner to a member of the House, but Mr. HARRIS moved an executive session, and the doors were closed for executive business.

When 12 o'clock arrived, the Senate was still in executive session. The doors were not opened until 12:15 o'clock. The Thirty-ninth Congress was then declared by the presiding officer adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed its session at nine o'clock.

The Senate bill releasing to W. H. Webb the iron-clad ship Dunderberg on his refunding the amount the Government paid him on account of his contract was passed.

A variety of unimportant business was disposed of.

Senate bill to provide for the exchange of certain public documents between the Government of the United States and foreign Governments was passed.

Senate bill for the relief of Samuel M. Beatty, of Ohio, for services as Chaplain of the United States Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, was passed.

Senate bill in reference to court martial in the army was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill to amend the act of July 27th, 1866, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts was passed.

Mr. KASSON, from the committee of Conference on the bill to facilitate auditing of accounts of disbursing officers, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate bill to amend certain acts relative to the Navy was amended somewhat in details, and passed.

Senate joint resolution of thanks to Cyrus W. Field was passed.

Senate bill authorizing G. V. Fox and the officers of the Miantonomah and Augusta to accept presents tendered them by the Emperor of Russia, and Senate joint resolution thanking the Chamber of Senators and Deputies of Brazil for resolutions of sorrow and sympathy for the death of President Lincoln, were passed.

The Conference Committee on the Indian Bureau bill reported that they were unable to agree and were discharged.

Senate bill relating to brevets in the army was passed.

Senate bill making additional appropriations for the representation of American industry at the Paris Exposition, was amended by a proviso that commissioners shall serve without compensation, and reducing the appropriations from $103,000 to $50,000, and passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Select Committee on the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, made a special report, which was laid on the table and ordered printed.

FRANCIS THOMAS, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report of the testimony taken in investigation into freedmen's affairs in Maryland. Placed in custody of the Clerk of the House, to be submitted to the Fortieth Congress.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, authority was given the Chairmen of all Committees to pursue the same course.

Mr. MARSTON offered a resolution to add to the joint Committee on Ordnance. Adopted.

Mr. HART, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, presented the evidence taken in regard to the Indian Superintendence in Colorado. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Elias Bedle, Eighth Ohio Infantry. Passed.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a Committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Thirty-ninth Congress was ready to adjourn.

The hour of noon arrived, and the SPEAKER rising, delivered his valedictory.

The remarks of the Speaker were delivered with great effect, and listened to with intense attention. When he closed, he declared the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned without delay, and vacated the Chair. He was enthusiastically applauded.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12:20 by Mr. WADE, President *pro tem.*.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the first business in order was declared to be the qualifications of new Senators. They were sworn in in the following order:

Cameron, Corbett, Conkling, Harlan, Davis, Drake, Howe, Morton, Morrill, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Sherman and Trumbull.

The Clerk called Thomas Swann, but he was not present to respond.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the credentials of the Senators from Nebraska, John M. Thayer and T. W. Tipton, who were sworn in as Senators from Nebraska.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate proceeded to classify the Senators from Nebraska. Mr. Thayer drew Class No. 2, and goes out in 1871; Mr. Tipton drew Class No. 1, going out in 1874.

It was ordered that the hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Trumbull and Buckalew, was appointed to wait on the President and inquire if he had any communication to make.

The Senate ordered the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate, at one o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the confusion had subsided, Mr. McPherson, clerk of the House of the Thirty-ninth Congress, called the roll.

During the call of the roll, the representatives from Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Indiana and Kentucky did not respond.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to proceed to the election of speaker.

Mr. BROOKS arose, and after a speech in which he denounced the organization of the House in the absence of seventeen States as a revolutionary proceeding, he presented a written protest against it on the part of the minority.

The protest was not received, and the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. COLFAX was elected, and on taking the chair he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Elected for the third time to this responsible and trying position, I appreciate more than ever before the importance of the trust, and realize more than ever upon entering on its duty the absolute necessity of your confidence and support. Nor do I overrate the gravity of our position as Americans and legislators. The years have never dropped their sands on mortal issue so vast and grand as ours to-day. A nation decimated by the conflict of fraternal strife; a land desolated by the destructive marches of hostile armies; a people with the fruits of prolonged wars ripened into a harvest of hearts dead with the bullet, as well as hearts heavy with bereavements, and broken with anguish, look anxiously from North and South alike, and by that light should we walk. It is to guide our steps. By the justice of God and rights of men, it is to banish all malice and revenge, and to justify our faith by our works; it is to anchor our legislation on what the great commoner of England, John Bright, declares to be the simple but sublime principles on which great national questions should be settled, the basis of eternal rights; it is to write on our banner these words, that will shine brighter than the stars which gem the firmament, "Liberty, loyalty and law;" it is so to make history that posterity shall rise up and call us blessed.

The Congress which has just passed away has written a record that will be long remembered by the poor and friendless, whom it did not forget. Misrepresented or misunderstood by those who denounced us as enemies; harshly and unjustified criticized by those who should have been its friends, it proved itself to be more faithful to human progress and liberty than any of its predecessors. The outraged and oppressed found in these Congressional Halls champions and friends. Its key-note of policy was protection to the down-trodden. It quailed not before the mightiest, nor neglected not the obscurest; it lifted the slave, whom the nation had freed, to the full stature of manhood; it placed on our statute books the Civil Rights Bill as our National *Magna Charta*, grander than all the enactments that honor the American code, and in all regions whose civil Government had been destroyed by a vanguished rebellion, it declared as a guaranty of defense to the weakest that a freeman's hands should wield a freman's ballot; it proclaimed there could be no safe or loyal reconstruction on a foundation of unrepentant rebels' disloyalty.

Fortunate it will be for us if, when we surrender these seats to our successors, we can point to a record which will show on our history's page like that of the Congress which has just expired; thrice fortunate if, when we leave this Capital, our whole national structure shall be permanently restored, resting on the sure foundation stones of loyalty, unity, liberty and right.

With such convictions of duty, I come to this chair to administer your rules; but not as a partizan I appeal to you for that generous support by which alone a presiding officer can be sustained, pledging you in return an inflexible impartiality, which shall be proven by my deeds. Invoking on your deliberations the favor of Him who holds the destinies of the nation in the palm of His hand, I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

The SPEAKER was solemnly sworn into office by Mr. DAWES, the member having the longest continued in service, and then the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath to members by States.

The House, by a resolution, elected Edward McPherson Clerk.

The SPEAKER announced that the President had signed the bill in reference to wool and woolens; also, the army appropriation bill, with a protest. The President's message on the same subject was read and laid on the table.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

FROM HAVANA.

Fight in the Streets of Maracaibo—Gen. Casso Killed.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, February 26th, has arrived. News important.

Advices from Venezuela state that Maracaibo had been the scene of another revolutionary movement. General Casso, with four hundred men, attempted to surprise the place, and a determined fight took place in the streets with the forces of the State of Truxillo. He was killed and his men dispersed.

The troubles in Caraboba are about to be amicably arranged, for which purpose a provisional government has been formed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The recent storm was the severest of the season. It extended throughout the entire Pacific coast. There has been no stage communication across the Sierre Nevada mountains for two weeks.

The ship Rival, from Philadelphia, arrived last night.

Died from His Injuries.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 3.—Thos. Irons, for a long time clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, died last night from injuries received by a fall in the telegraph office on Friday.

STATE ITEMS.

Irvin Rutledge, Esq., has been appointed Coroner of Cambria county, the successful Democratic candidate last fall having failed to comply with the law regarding the acceptance of the office.

An old man named Thomas O'Brian, residing near Munster, Cambria county, was robbed in his own house, by five men, on Thursday night of last week, of notes and coin to the amount of $700. The scoundrels tied him and two other inmates of the house and then decamped.

Steel rails are now being successfully rolled at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown.

One hundred and two persons have professed conversion since the commencement of the revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Johnstown.

Chandler Persons and Alexander Johnson were severely injured Wednesday afternoon, by the explosion of a well on the Foster Farm, Venango county. They were standing sixty feet distant from the well when it exploded, and were thrown down and badly burned. The explosion caused several land-slides on the Oil Creek Railroad.

The City Council of Meadville have dispensed with their police force, for the reason it had nothing to do.

Samuel Lemon, prominently identified with the development of the Allegheny coal region, died in Hollidaysburg on the 25th ult., in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Mrs. Smith, of Pithole, who ran away with Ben Rogers, a few days ago, creating a first class sensation, has returned to her husband.

The following Pennsylvania appointments have been confirmed by the Senate: Stephen H. Evans, Postmaster at Tidioute; L. H. Leib, Postmaster at Ashland; Peter McGough, Collector of the Twentieth District; F. B. Hubner, Assessor Sixth District; George W. Alexander, Assessor Eighth District.

The following nominations of Pennsylvanians have been rejected by the Senate: Postmasters—Jacob Salade, Williamsport; Henry Clerno, Hazleton; David Brewster, Montrose; Henry Quilliman, Norristown; James Walsh, Pittstown; Samuel L. Gulick, Danville; Elizabeth P. Humphreys, Coatsville; Jackson H. Kerlin, Middletown. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Michael A. Frank, Nineteenth district; John F. Belsterling, Third district.

John R. Cochran and Orange S. Noble are candidates for Mayor of Erie.

A mass meeting was held in Oil City, on Wednesday, in favor of the removal of the county seat of Venango, from Franklin to that place. Speeches in favor of the proposition were made by Capt. J. B. Geggie, Isaac Ash, and Messrs. Converse, Jack and Zuver.

Two marriages took place at the Danforth House, Pithole, on Wednesday, the ceremony being performed by a civilian. The parties to one match are colored, and are satisfied with the ceremony. The other parties are white, but are not so sure of the binding effects of the wedding.

The liabilities of Lancaster county at the present time, for loans, according to the report of the Auditor just published, amount to $199,445 75. The receipts from all sources during the year 1866, were $116,173 10.

During the past year one hundred and fourteen students from all parts of the Union, have attended the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and it is stated that about twice this number will be in attendance during 1867, under the new programme of labor and studies.

The Reading *Journal* says: Mr. John Fritz, Superintendent of the Bethlehem Rolling Mill, has just been offered by a similar establishment in Baltimore, a salary of $12,000 per annum to engage with them. He at present gets $6,000. To retain him, it is probable the Bethlehem Company will have to increase his salary considerably. This demonstrates to what importance a man can advance himself by competency in his vocation—$12,000 a year—$4 for each laboring hour.

WILLIS ON WEBSTER.—The biographical—or, more correctly speaking, memorial—papers on the late N. P. Willis, which are being published in the *Home Journal*, are interesting from the Boswellian minuteness and unscrupulous personality of detail in which the writer indulges. Private letters that were evidently intended only for the eye of the intimate friend to whom they were written, he publishes without hesitation, and thus many characteristics and idiosyncracies of Mr. Willis are brought to light which would otherwise have forever remained unrevealed. Some of these letters are very piquant in matter, while their manner is unique and inimitable, and the public at least have no fault to find with Mr. Lewis Phillips—this new Boswell—for the chance to read them that he offers. From one to General George P. Morris, dated at the time of Daniel Webster's death, and now given for the first time in the last number of the *Home Journal*, we make the following graphic extract:

"Webster is dead—news that both Satan and Gabriel will make some remark about, when they hear it. His big eyes have now been thirty-six hours looking *somewhere!!* What an event death is to such a spirit! I remember being struck with his wonderful look of superiority at Eglinton tournament—with England's pick of gentlemen and noblemen around him—and I thought then that he seemed a sun-child astray on our little star. As to his going to Heaven, I would rather, on the whole, take our small chance—but we shall hear of him again, if there is either telegraph or newspaper beyond the mahogany and silver nails. He will not *stay* damned, nor blessed, in respectable obscurity."

This is a rare mingling of sincere eulogy on what was great in Webster, with almost reckless flippancy in regard to the future consequences of the terrible moral weaknesses that shadowed his whole life.

MADAME, THE DOCTOR.—Mrs. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell delivered a lecture in New York the other night on the medical education of women, which is said to have been marked by an unusual amount of able illustration and cogent reasoning. She stated that in England, France and Germany women have been admitted to practice, while, in the two former, women's medical schools or colleges have been opened, and she claimed it as a duty incumbent on the United States not to be less progressive than the slow conservative countries of Europe. Her arguments in favor of female medical treatment of the many and complicated maladies that female flesh is heir to, were unanswerable.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Bankrupt Bill a Law.

Tariff Bill Proposed by General Moorhead.

Its Friends Objected to Its Introduction.

The President will Send no Message to Congress.

Caucus Nominations for Officers of House

Impeachment Question to be Considered in Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.

The Bankrupt Bill a Law.

There were great fears entertained this morning that the President would not sign the Bankrupt bill, but they were removed a few minutes before noon by the announcement of the fact that he had approved it. A pamphlet edition of the law is to be immediately promulgated.

The Tariff.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, asked but failed to obtain leave in the House to-day to introduce the tariff bill, defeated in the Thirty-Ninth Congress. As the objection to its introduction came from tariff men, it is considered as significant of an indisposition to consider it at this session.

No Message.

A joint committee of the two Houses appointed to-day for that purpose, waited upon the President this afternoon, and informed him that the Fortieth Congress had organized, and was ready to receive any message he might be pleased to make. The President replied that he had no communication to send in. There will not, therefore, be any regular message, as is usual on convening a new Congress. The reason is apparent.

Virginia and Reconstruction.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, was in town yesterday, and says that his State will soon call a State Convention under the new reconstruction bill just passed by Congress.

Officers of the House.

At the Republican caucus held to-night to nominate the remaining officers of the House, N. G. Ordway, of N. H., was renominated Sergeant-at-Arms, without opposition, and Col. W. S. Lippencott, who ran for Congress last fall in the 9th Illinois District, but was defeated by Ross, Democrat, was selected for Doorkeeper vice Ira Goodenow, of New York, who held that position for three Congresses. William S. King, of Minnesota, was nominated for Postmaster by one majority. He was postmaster of the 37th and 38th Congress.

The Impeachment Question.

A caucus was called for Wednesday night to decide whether the impeachment question be proceeded with, and thus prolong the session, or whether a recess of the Fortieth Congress should take place till fall.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Meetings in Georgia—Strong Feeling in Opposition to the Sherman Bill.

ATLANTA, March 4.—A public meeting was held to-day, to consider the condition of the country. There was a large attendance. Resolutions approving the terms of the Sherman bill and the course of Governor Brown were rejected. The meeting then divided, the minority approving Sherman's bill withdrawing, and will hold a meeting to-night. The majority organized a new meeting, and passed resolutions counselling quiet submission to the bill, but characterizing it as harsh and unjust; expressing the approval of the noble course of President Johnson; asserting the honor and manhood of the Southern people, and announcing as the sense of the meeting that the freedom of the people must not be bartered away for the provisions of the Sherman bill. The resolutions recommend Governors of Southern States to take steps to test the constitutionality of the bill in the Supreme Court of the United States.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 4.—Meetings are being called to consider the recommendation of Governor Brown. Public opinion is divided. Three-fourths of the papers are in favor of the acceptance, but the majority of the people are strongly opposed to it.

FROM BOSTON.

Feeling of Distrust in Financial Circles—The Newton Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, March 4.—The *Evening Journal* says there is a general feeling of distrust on the street as regards the transactions of brokers and bankers, the recent failure having brought to light such gross irregularities that even well established and high toned houses suffer from suspicion. The First National Bank of Newton appears completely cleaned out, and many cases of individual suffering relating to it appear. Probably one or two other banks besides those enumerated have been subjected to loss, and $20,000 was taken from one individual whose friendship made him an easy dupe. There is every prospect that the whole affair will be made the subject of legal investigation.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Governor Urges a Convention Under the Military Bill.

RICHMOND, VA., March 4.—The Governor sent a message to the Legislature to-day, urging the call of a Convention under the Sherman military bill.

RICHMOND, March 4.—The resolutions to call a State Convention were referred to a committee in both Houses of the Legislature.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1867.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

It is stated that Collector Shook is making an important investigation in relation to the fraudulent sale of large quantities of whisky and wines from the bonded warehouse, foot of Eighteenth street, East river, by means of bogus bonds.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Sloan's livery stable building was burned by an incendiary. It was occupied by Capt. Hibbard with government stores, as a private depot for horses and carriages, and for residences. The aggregate loss is $30,000.

The proposition in the House to repeal the section of the franchise law prohibiting negroes from holding office or serving as jurors, was lost by three majority.

Fenian Prisoners in Canada.

KINGSTON, C. W., March 4.—Eighteen Fenian convicts, whose sentences were recently commuted to twenty years' imprisonment, arrived by special train from Toronto this afternoon, and were immediately conveyed to the penitentiary in open sleighs.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 28 per cent.

Maine City Elections.

PORTLAND, ME., March 4.—A. E. Stevens, Republican, has been elected Mayor by 1,130 majority. The Aldermen and Councilmen are Republican. Geo. W. Wilcox, Republican, was elected Mayor of Gardiner unanimously. Geo. W. Pillsbury, Republican, was elected Mayor of Lewiston by a large majority.

Incendiary Held for Trial.

LEWISTOWN, ME., March 4.—Ambrose Ruerfield was on Saturday, at Paris, bound over for trial on a charge of procuring the burning of the buildings of Irvin Robinson, of Sumner, last November. Another suspected party named Goodwin cannot be found.

Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, March 4.—Four large grocery stores and contents, and the extensive barn and livery stables connected with the Exchange Hotel, in which were seventeen horses, a large stock of wagons, &c., were burnt by an incendiary. Loss $80,000; insured for $48,000.

Purchase of Cincinnati Gas Works.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The City Council, in special session this afternoon, passed the ordinance providing for the purchase of the gas works, by a vote of 23 yeas to 8 nays.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Arrived, ship Blue Jacket, New York; Oneida, Baltimore; Cordilera, Liverpool.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—The Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Board of Trade visit Indianapolis to-morrow morning.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at Massillion, Ohio, to-morrow. This being the close of the centenary year, the proceedings are expected to be very interesting.

BY THE CABLE.

Capture of the Fenian O'Connor.

Strikes Among the French Operatives.

Garibaldi to Join His Sons in Crete.

"Strikes" in France.

PARIS, March 4.—Strikes for higher wages among the operatives of France are very frequent. The cause of the trouble is the increase in the price of food.

Garibaldi Going to Crete.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Garibaldi having sent his sons to Crete, promises now to go himself and take up arms.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The steamer Australasian, from New York, arrived here this morning.

Capture of O'Connor.

LONDON, March 4, noon.—A dispatch from Dublin announces the capture of Col. O'Connor. He was overhauled by the authorities at Atz Bone, nearly two hundred miles from the scene of the insurrection.

Freedom of the Press in France.

PARIS, March 4.—The Government commences legal proceedings in the Correctional Court against Emile Degorard, for a leading editorial in his journal boldly criticising the policy of the Emperor.

North German Confederation.

BERLIN, March 4.—Bismarck to-day came forward before the North German Parliament with the draft of a new constitution for the Confederation.

Household Suffrage.

LONDON, March 4.—Lord Brougham made a speech strongly urging the adoption of the principle of household suffrage.

Cabinet Changes.

The following changes have been made in the English Cabinet: Duke Richmond, becomes Colonial Secretary; Sir John Packington, Secretary of War; Sir Stafford Northcote, First Lord Admiral; Right Hon. H. J. Corry, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Mr. Stephen Cave, President of the Board of Trade.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, March 4.—Cotton market closed steady at an advance of ⅛d, middling uplands being quoted at 13½d. Sales 10,000 bales. Ashes 34s.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, March 4.—Consols closed at 91; 5-20's, 73¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 36½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, March 4.—United States Bonds, 76¾.

FROM CINCINNATI.

SOOT AND SMOKE—A DIRTY SUBJECT—GAMBLING HELLS OF CINCINNATI—"POLICY"—GENERAL NEWS—AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, February 27, 1867.

ANOTHER SMOKY CITY.

I believe that for a number of years past, travelers have accorded to your goodly city of Pittsburgh the name of being the sootiest, smokiest city in the United States. Certain it is that your facilities for getting up a total eclipse of the sun, moon and stars on short notice, are unequalled by any city this side of the Atlantic. Now, smoke and soot and dirt are disagreeable, especially to the cleanly disposed, but in your case the law of compensation holds good, and your citizens can find in their myriad chimnies lazily thrusting their black contents into the air, a true index of commercial importance and manufacturing enterprise. As misery is occasionally fond of company, let me remark for the benefit of such of your readers as are given to grumbling about the smoke, that bituminious coal is the article of fuel most extensively used here. As the only plea we urge for its use is that of necessity, we are naturally disposed to side with the kid-gloved "anthracites" of the "East," whom business or pleasure send this way, and who are not slow to find in the fine showers of soot which fill the air, a ready excuse for invidious comparisons, in which the "hub," the Quaker City, etc., etc., figure conspicuously. Our soot is wonderfully penetrative. It finds its way into every nook or cranny, and insinuates itself into impossible places, dotting the fresh pages of your latest novel and leaving its traces on your white note paper and envelopes which you have carefully stowed away—blacking, soiling wherever it falls. Need I say it is aggravating, too? One is sure to see the great black flake which inevitably fastens upon his nose the instant he pokes it beyond the threshold or through the open window, and equally sure to give it a brush with his finger, thus adorning his countenance with a single stroke in a manner that would delight the heart of a Choctaw Indian. It is aggravating to washerwomen, who after vainly striving to restore the original purity of their linen by drenching it with the turbid waters of the Ohio, hang it out to be dusted with its tiny grains; to young ladies who pride themselves on white hands and fair complexions; and especially provoking is it to that portion of our community known as counter-jumpers—men of small income and little outlay, of much hair and little brains, of limited stock of linen and great display of the same. With them a dazzling shirt-bosom displayed two days of the week and obscured by an elaborate scarf the remaining five—is the order of the day; while by persistent turning and wearing of both sides, they manage to make a paper collar do duty four days. Thorough schooling, with necessity for a preceptor, has made them proficients in the art (for it amounts to nothing less) of keeping up appearances. While speaking of sooty matters, another black subject presents itself, and looming up as it does in its gigantic and hideous proportions, at once arrests our attention. I refer to the

GAMBLING HELLS OF OUR CITY.

The hackneyed saying that "one-half the world does n't know how the other half lives"—finds ample illustration here. Not only are half our citizens ignorant of *half* the evils and vices which surround them, but criminally so, for despite the earnest efforts made every now and then by our local press to present these things in their true light, the *people*—the enlightened Christian majority—obstinately refuse to be educated up to that standard which would enable them to grapple these evils by the throat and summarily choke them out of existence. It is hardly a week since the *Commercial* exposed in detail a systematic, elaborate and fascinating swindle known as "Policy." Petty in its details, insignificant and unobtrusive, this has existed in our community for years, growing slowly but surely, spreading its fibres and roots silently throughout all classes, until today its sturdy growth may well startle and alarm the people. And yet I hazard the assertion that seven-tenths of our citizens were in total ignorance of its existence until its recent exposure. I shall say more of this "Policy" business at some future time.

GENERAL NEWS

Of any particular interest is scarce. The murderers of Hughes have all confessed and are awaiting trial. The river has fallen quite rapidly during the last forty-eight hours, and parties who were inundated are "cleaning house." Trade is still very dull. Amusements are plenty and tolerably well patronized. Edwin Adams closes at the National Theater this week, and Chanfrau is at Woods, both drawing good houses. The associated artists gave a very interesting entertainment last night at Mozart Hall, consisting of tableaux vivants and music, which drew together quite a large audience of the *elite*. The Mænnerchor, a German operatic association, are rendering "Undine" and "Oberon" to good houses at Mozart Hall. Dame Rumor has it that Pike is about furnishing us with another Opera House, but no one but Mr. Pike himself seems to *know* anything about it, and he is not communicative. Last and least the weather is trying to be pleasant and is partially successful, judging from the number of ladies who throng our fashionable promenades. KAOLIN.

MR GREELY'S IDEA OF POSTERITY.—The *Home Journal* prints a letter addressed to the late Mr. Willis by Mr. Greeley as long ago as 1834, in which is the following: "I have never found time to address a letter to posterity—I have had all I could do in straightening out the crookedness of the present evil and perverse generation, and I see clearly that I shall be out of breath before I finish the job. And it is rather sad to think that, before 1900, some antiquarian poke-nose will be breaking his back over great baleful files of old papers, in the Astor Library, and will tumble across *my* name and, perhaps, alight on some paragraph about me which fires his curiosity, and will thereupon set on foot inquiries concerning me, which will result in satisfying him that I was engaged with one Bennett in starting and editing a paper called the *Herald and Tribune*, which was famous, in its day, for its assaults on religion, society and decency. Whereupon he will turn back to his ploddings refreshed, enlightened and satisfied."

MAHONING ROLLING MILLS.—A Youngstown letter says: Our rolling mills continue at a stand still, and it is reported that the proprietors have determined not to go on immediately, even if the workmen yield, owing to the uncertainty of the market present and prospective.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio have recently redeemed $48,815 of the State debt. The amount of the loan of 1860 yet outstanding is $77,542.

The Ohio *Repository* says that a citizen of Canton who has traveled much in Stark and adjoining counties, reports the peach buds almost universally uninjured.

The Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad is to be extended four miles beyond Millersburg, in the spring, to connect with extensive coal banks.

The gas works of Cincinnati are about to become the property of the city, at a cost of $300,000.

The Stark county *Republican* says that the emigration of farmers from that vicinity to Iowa and Missouri, this spring, is unprecedented.

A grand firemen's tournament is to be held at Newark, May 1st.

Some of the Copperhead Supervisors of Holmes county, Ohio, insist upon the annual road labor being performed by the one-armed and one-legged soldiers in their districts. The latter have petitioned the Legislature for relief.

The Presbyterian Society, of Salem, are making efforts to raise by subscription $30,000, for the purpose of erecting a new church edifice. The Baptist Society contemplate a similar project. The Methodist Society have $25,000 subscribed for church building purposes.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN—An experienced Lady in the Dry Goods business. Apply at 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED—SALESMAN—An experienced hand in the Dry Goods business, at 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS—To the Little Corporal, the best Children's Paper in the United States. Inquire of WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Mrs. M. F——, of 89 Penn street, is now prepared to show and engage pleasant rooms to a few respectable families. Also, Day Boarders.

WANTED—JOB PRESS—Any person having a quarter or eighth medium Job Press for sale, can hear of a buyer by addressing, with particulars, "Press," Commercial office.

WANTED—ENGINEER—A sober, experienced Engineer, can find steady employment to run a stationary Engine, by addressing Box V., Commercial office.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—For Kedzie's Patent Rain and River Water Filter, and also everybody to call and see the difference between Pittsburgh hydrant water filtered and unfiltered, at ADAIR & MILLER'S, 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS—Persons in need of Bill Heads, Cards, Books, or any kind of Job Printing, to call at SEIBERT & CO'S, Steam Book and Job Printers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

WANTED—TO SELL—A good chance for a practical business man with a small capital. A man about leaving the city wishes to sell out an established business on the most favorable terms. Address Box 1,364, Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a respectable young person as needlewoman, either in a private family or store; if the latter, would assist as saleswoman. Is a good dress maker and plain sewer, and works Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Can come well recommended. Address, stating wages given, &c., M. F., Box 98, Postoffice, Washington, Pa.

WANTED—DAIRY FARMER.—An industrious, sober, married Man, (without children), who thoroughly understands Farming in all branches, capable of taking charge of, feeding and milking twenty-five cows, and can furnish good references as to character, &c., can hear of a permanent situation by addressing Dairy Farm, Lock Box P. O. 153, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—DESK—A small second-hand Office Desk. Address E. P., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A Young Lady of good education would engage as Private Tutor or Governess in a religious family. Address J. L., care Lock Box 130, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a Capital of $20,000 to engage in the Lumber and Saw Mill Business, now being established in an incorporation, adjoining the city. For said capital sufficient security will be given if desired. For further information apply at the office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

WANTED—FARMERS—One hundred Farmers to engage in a business that will pay from $100 to $150 per month from now until next spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—PROPOSALS—From parties wishing to purchase or rent a good property in the suburbs on line of Pennsylvania Railroad, and close to a regular station. House is large and complete, and good piece of ground with it. Direct to S., 119 First street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—CAST SCRAP IRON.—Apply at Foundry, end of Upper Bridge, Birmingham, or at office, corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—SCRAP IRON—Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, at highest cash prices, at corner Penn street and Cecel's alley. MULLIN & MALONEY.

WANTED—CHARCOAL—We are now prepared to contract for 75,000 to 100,000 bushels Charcoal, deliverable either by River, Rail or Wagons. Apply at No. 83 Water street, or address SINGER, NIMICK & CO., Sheffield Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. M,W,F

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Competent men to travel and sell the rights for two first class patented articles. References required. C. W. NICKERSON & CO., No. 52 Wayne street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, to canvass for the most popular and rapidly selling Book of the day, "Remarkable Character and Places of the Holy Land." For choice of territory, terms, &c., apply at once to J. B. STEWART New Wilmington, Pa., General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. MTH*

WANTED—AGENTS.—Agents wanted for "The History of the War between the States; Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. And for the Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, by Henry Cleveland. Send for Circulars and see our Terms. Address "National Publishing Company," 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—With $5 to $10 capital, for a desirable and permanent money making business at home. Energetic Agents can clear $40 to $60 per week. No competition and no risk. Ladies, gentlemen, clergymen, teachers, farmers, mechanics—everybody having spare time, call on or address with stamp for papers, R. W. CHAPPELL, 107 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House. Address A, this office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A House of six or seven rooms, in a good location in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Address, stating location and price, Box 1,432 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—Two new houses five rooms, lots 25x300 on Mount Washington, just finished. MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING—A comfortable Brick Dwelling, on Second street. Lot 20x80. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—Three story Brick Dwelling, on Anderson street, near Hand street Bridge, containing seven rooms and bath room, with hot and cold water and gas. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A Two-Story Brick Dwelling on Robinson street, Allegheny city, nearly new. The house is elegantly finished, contains 9 Rooms, Wash House, Bath Room and all modern conveniences. Lot 34x82. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A new first-class house of ten rooms, Central street, Allegheny City, with bath room, wash house, water-closets, etc. Location the very best. Will be sold on easy and favorable terms. Address "House," Box F, this office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Bidwell street, (Bagaley's Lane), Allegheny, a Frame House, Six Rooms, in good order. Lot 33 feet 9 inches by 143 feet. Apply to J. C. BAILIFF, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—At Salem, Ohio.—That elegant Mansion and Grounds known as the "Phillips Property," worth at present rate of labor and material $40,000, but can be bought for less than half its value. The house is of brick, 38 by 67 feet, rough cast finish, double walls, three stories high. First floor contains single and double Parlors, Library, Conservatory, Bow-window, &c., Dining Room, Kitchen, and Wash-house second floor, four large Chambers, Bath-room and Water-closet, third floor, four large Chambers, Gas, hot and cold water in all parts of the house. Large brick Stable and Green House, with all modern improvements. The Grounds, containing two and a half acres, are planted with all the rare and choice Shrubbery adapted to the climate. Also Peach, Plum, Apple, Quince, Cherry, and Pear Trees, and all varieties of Grapes. Berries of all kinds in abundance. Call upon or address S. P. MORRISON, Salem, Ohio. T,TH,S

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE—A neat and carefully finished Cottage House, with three-quarters of an Acre of Ground attached, situate near Sewickley and convenient to Station, Churches, and a very superior Academy. It has Nine Rooms, exclusive of Store Room, Bath Room, and Water Closet; is surrounded with trees and shrubbery, is in a choice neighborhood, and will be sold on most satisfactory terms and time. Address CHARLES McKNIGHT, Ridge street, Allegheny. MWF

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A new Brick Dwelling of Twelve Rooms, with a small Tenement and Three Acres of Ground, being one complete square, within a few minutes' walk of the station, in the healthful and moral town of Beaver, with its high social and educational advantages. Possession given any time. Address R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. ltawtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—That very desirable two-story Brick Dwelling, containing 8 rooms and wash house, being No. 28 Cliff street. The house has hot and cold water, gas and range. The lot is 80 feet front on Cliff street by 147 feet; planted in shrubbery and trees; stable and carriage houses. Possession April or May 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Very valuable property in the most desirable and best business part of Manchester. The lot is 40 feet front on Beaver street, by 120 to Logan street. The House is Frame, containing ten rooms, with kitchen and cellar, well of good water at the door. Also, gas and every other convenience, suitable for boarding house or any public business. There is on the back of the lot a large stable, which will hold six horses. The lot is paved on three sides. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. For terms apply to JOHN LOGAN, near the premises.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The second story of No. 108 Wood street, four doors from Fifth, with front entrance; size of room, 18x35. Also, two large rooms on third story, suitable for Offices. Inquire of CHARLES C. BAER, Tobacco Dealer, 108 Wood street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One Large Third Story Room of Warehouse 325 Liberty street. Inquire on premises.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—One Store Room, with Three Lodging Rooms, No. 171 First street, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Dwelling Houses in Allegheny and Manchester. Inquire of S. A. JOHNSTON, Attorney, 81 Diamond street, or WM. CLAYTON, 37 Diamond alley.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A small Brick House in the Seventh ward. Inquire of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney-at-Law, 69 Grant st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two elegant and well lighted Rooms, 75 feet by 27 feet, conveniently connected, now ready for occupancy, on second and third stories of the new building, 51½ Fifth street, near Wood. Apply to McCALLUM BROTHERS, 87 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The Large Warehouse, No. 73 Water street, at present occupied by Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co. Rent reasonable. Apply to BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two large commodious Floors, Second and Third Stories, 20x105 feet, well adapted for wool business, or could be converted into a suit of Offices for an Insurance Company. Apply at 271 Liberty street. tf

FOR RENT—OIL REFINERY—All the fixtures and appurtenances of an Oil Refinery, consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand Agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, corner Ross and First streets. cod-tf

FOR RENT—WHARF—To Oil Shippers and Dealers—A Large Wharf at the terminus of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. This Wharf has a large front on the river, with twenty (20) feet deep of water and entirely shedded over; has also storehouses attached for storing large quantities of Oil or Merchandise; have been used as bonded warehouses for Petroleum. Will be rented in part or the whole, as desired. For further particulars, address P. McGARRY & SON, Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. cod

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES—The Fixtures for a first-class Tailoring Establishment. For particulars inquire at No. 23 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL.—A new Planing Mill in Alliance, Ohio, twenty rods west of the Station, north side, of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and near the C. & P. R. R., fronting on two streets, with full Fixtures and Machinery to manufacture Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moulding, &c. A fire-proof Dry Kiln in progress; forty horse-power Engine. Our machinery is all new, and was built by R. Ball & Co., Worcester, Mass. This Mill is so located that we can have our lumber shipped on the lot by Railroad. A large lot for a Lumber Yard, the best in town. Terms easy. Apply to MILLER & REESE, Alliance, Ohio. TTHS

FOR SALE—SKYLIGHT—Photographer's SKYLIGHT for sale, with other photographic apparatus, now in Burke's Building. Inquire of JACOB GLOSSER, Broker, 115 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—NINTH WARD PROPERTY—Lot 16 feet front on Smallman street, by 154 feet to Mulberry alley, on which is a three-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on Smallman street, and a two-story Brick Dwelling on Mulberry alley. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—STONE FLAGS—Any quantity of thin flags from one to four inches thick, suitable for floors requiring the greatest durability, garden walks, hearths, pavements, etc. We have the control of the largest and best quarry in the West, and can furnish these flags at the lowest possible price. HARRISON & BROTHER, corner Butler and Boundary streets, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES—One pair of fine Black Horses, well trained, ride well, and drive in double or single harness, perfect in every way. Three fine mares well broke—one of them a fast trotter. Also fifteen good Mules, three and four years old. Some of them well broke and match well. Inquire of ROBERT H. PATTERSON, New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa.

FOR SALE—BARGE—A Model Barge, blank deck, and in excellent order. Inquire of H. FEICHT, Beaver, Pa., or WM. SNABLE, Freedom, Pa. T,TH,S

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES of a first class store in the most desirable part of Fifth street. For particulars apply at No. 47 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—Bonded Warehouse and two Warehouses. All the buildings are brick and substantially built. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A beautiful Building Lot of 2½ acres, at Shady Side Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY—Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, corner Ross and First streets. cod-tf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A desirable Building Lot, at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, of 2½ Acres, within thirty minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of horse railroad. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

EAST LIBERTY PROPERTY—FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Three seven acre Lots, beautifully situated and a fine spring on each, and within ten minute's walk of the Station. Price $1,000 to $1,400 per acre, according to selection. C. B. SEELY, Fifth street, or MELLON BROTHERS, at East Liberty Station.

FOR SALE—FURNACE—A Charcoal Furnace on Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, in Blast, with 6,000 Acres Land and Grist Mill. Furnace in good order and makes first quality Juniata Iron. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., Attorney, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Desirable Business Property, No. 169 Smithfield street, for sale. Inquire of BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 167 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE — BLAST FURNACE — The proprietors of the MIDDLESEX FURNACE, at Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, being non residents and unable to give attention to business at Middlesex, will not continue their partnership which expired in July last, and therefore offer their Furnace property for sale at a price so low as to make it an inducement to any one wishing to make Pig Iron. The property consists of Real Estate and Furnace, with all the necessary buildings such as Dwelling Houses for employees, Office, Smith Shop, Casting, Stock and Engine Houses. The Furnace has a Stone Stack, on a rock foundation, the lining is in fair condition, the Hearth and Boshes nearly new and cut from the best Lowell Micaceous Sandstone. Engines for blowing, hoisting and pumping, all in good order. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crosses the property and has a side track for the use of the Furnace. There are also lots with dock front on the Canal, so that a choice may be had between Canal or Railroad transportation. All the arrangements are made for the cheap handling of stock. Such an opportunity of immediately engaging in making Pig Iron, with a comparatively small investment, and in one of the best Coal regions, is seldom presented. Apply to H. B. TUTTLE & SON, Cleveland Ohio.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE—Parties intending to associate themselves to form Telegraph Companies, or persons desirous of taking Contracts to Build Lines, *or others in any way interested*, can ascertain without expense, the actual cost per mile for a line of from one hundred to one thousand miles, one, two or three wires, best material, forty heavy poles to the mile, by addressing "Former Proprietor Oil Valley Telegraph Line," St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.

The authorship of Mr. Johnson's veto of the Reconstruction Bill is attributed to Jeremiah S. Black, who wrote the opinion backing up Buchanan in the position that the Government had no right to resist rebellion. It is entirely fitting that the man who was so conspicuous in his friendly offices at the birth of the rebellion, should reappear when the last nail was driven into its coffin.

The New York Custom House investigation shows that Senators Doolittle and Patterson were the recipients of $5,000 each from a fund corruptly raised for corrupt uses. Patterson is son-in-law of President Johnson, and the two appear to have held themselves very cheaply—for others received as much as $40,000. Nevertheless the sums they received were more than anybody else would give for them. The Custom House under Collector Smyth turns out a sink of iniquity, as usual.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is having a protracted labor over the Constitutional Amendment. Two reports have been made—the majority being against, the minority for the ratification. What would Massachusetts have? It is not the first time that she has been found working shoulder to shoulder with South Carolina.

It is now reported, by a letter which we find in a Baltimore paper, that our American Church or Chapel has not been expelled from the city of Rome. Two Scotch Presbyterian congregations held in private houses have been declared irregular and suppressed by the authorities. This gave rise to the report, which was current both in Florence and Rome, that the American Chapel had been suppressed. To secure it from this treatment, which was apprehended, the American Minister thought it expedient to place the United States arms on the building. The writer of the above letter says our religious services are tolerated under protection of the Ambassador, but that the holding of them is contrary to the law of the Pope's dominions. He deprecates the withdrawal of the Embassy, since then the worship, now resorted to by large numbers, would be suppressed by the authorities.

THE SOUTH UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

The reconstruction law, just passed by Congress, may be considered the culmination of all the long series of deliberations, propositions, and policies on the subject for a year and a half past. In bringing the affair to this point, those who have assumed to speak and act for the people of the Southern States have had about as much agency and influence as the loyal people or their representatives in Congress. Their evasions, perversions and abuses of measures suggested by the clemency and forbearance of the Government demonstrated the necessity of more stringent methods of restoration. The violence, cruelty and injustice towards Union people within their reach, showed more protection for those to be indispensable. The menacing and insolent language used toward the loyal people of the North and the Government afforded corroborative evidence, if any were needed, of the bad treatment that loyal people, among them, received at their hands. All this tended inevitably to tighten the conditions of settlement, and we hope the enactment of the law by Congress and its approval by the loyal people will convince the most skeptical, that there is no use in attempting to trifle with, to cheat or to frighten the Union people from their purpose, cherished for six long and terrible years, to have the Union restored on the right basis.

And we think we have seen some indications of a cheerful acquiescence in this measure by the people of the Southern States. It has met with favor, in anticipation of its adoption, in several of the States—certainly in Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina. And we can readily see numerous reasons why it should be approved by the *people* of those States. The principal advantage to the general population—we mean the white population—will be, that it will free them from the domination of an aristocratic political "ring" who are, from inveterate habit, attached to a system of principles and measures that do not contemplate the political advantage of the great body of the people—we mean of the white people. All their political ideas and practices are permeated by slavery. Southern politics, in the general Government, have been invariably lubricated by this interest, while the interest of the non-slaveholding people of the South, who were the great majority, were constantly neglected. These old hacks of the slavery *regime* will be excused from further service by the new adjustment, and all the great mass of white people South should be grateful for the deliverance. A further advantage to the Southern States generally will be, that a new, fresh, honest race of public men will spring up. In Congress, for example, they will not have to keep their representatives for a life time, mainly to keep watch and guard over the slavery interest. They will have a succession of new men. And there is a third advantage, which no doubt the people will be prompt to notice, that under the new arrangement, when carried fully into effect, the Southern States will have after the next census, about thirteen more representatives in Congress than they have had under the slave system.

But these advantages are not all that might be named to reconcile the Southern masses to the new order of things. The general tone of State legislation will be raised, having the peculiar institution no longer to engross and hamper it. Education, agricultural interests, manufactures, will engage increased attention in Legislatures and among the people. Every function of politics will be more free in its operation, released from the slavery clog. And it will be no small benefit thus to have facility for acquiring uniqueness and homogeniety with the rest of the population of the country, by the removal of that which has been not only their peculiar institution, but which impressed its dark peculiarity on their principles, customs and tempers. The bitter outcry against the Reconstruction Law comes, we believe, mainly from those effete party lordlings who led the Southern rebellion, and who now see themselves crushed in the ruins that they produced. Among the body of the people, prejudice and old habits may suggest objections to some things in the law, but on the whole they will find it to work advantageously to them, in the long run, as well as to the whole country.

Captain Professor Pirate Alabama Semmes has turned up in a new spot, as editor of a paper in Memphis. The journal which has the honor of his name at its head is to be devoted to the humane purpose of restoring the dead to life, its first efforts being directed to the resuscitation of the Democratic party, and its reinstatement in the control of the Government. The Captain professes to be a strong friend of the Union, provided it be under Democratic administration. Not finding it in this condition on his return from his buccaneering pursuits on the sea, he has concluded, after trying his hand at various other employments, to devote to the interests of the Democratic party that energy and unscrupulousness which he had for years consecrated to the work of burning unarmed merchant vessels on the high seas. It is likely, however, to be some time before the Captain will get the old Union in a condition "just suited to his mind."

The almost successful attempt of the Fenian movement against Chester Castle some time since, shows the danger, to a community, of having in it secret, armed, military organizations. The existence of such a force, not responsible to nor controled by public law, is always a danger. It is often, also, a direct insult to recognised government. Under no surveillance of lawful authority, its extent, movements and designs cannot be known. All the conditions afford strong presumption that they are unlawful, and, therefore, by a well-known principle of law and government demand that they should be prohibited and suppressed. Such organizations are said to be in existence in this country. They are not needed *for* the country, which has shown itself quite competent to do its own military work openly and by law. And in *opposition* to its interests, honor or peace, they should not be tolerated a day.

SHALL THE PROMISE BE REDEEMED?

In a report of the State Senate proceedings, when the motion was to strike out of the General Railroad Law the individual liability clause, the following occurs:

"Speaker Hall denounced this section as unjust, unusual, and which he could not support under any circumstances. He also proclaimed himself an advocate of a free railroad law in its most liberal sense."

We have to thank Speaker Hall for these words, and hope we shall have no reason for qualifying the remark. But he has done but a part of his duty—a small part—for the fight has but just begun. We shall expect, therefore, to see him laboring earnestly to defeat the bill—if not in the Legislature, certainly in the Executive Chamber. More than once last fall did Senator Hall and General Geary, when on the stump, assure the people that they would give them "a free railroad law in its most liberal sense." We have the Senator now declaring that the bill as reported, should it pass, would not be such a law—but quite the reverse. No doubt Governor Geary will readily coincide in that opinion; and the people will expect to find him acting as independently and faithfully to his duty and word as Senator Hall, who has but one vote. The Governor has a vote also, but whichever way it is cast it will be decisive. Having together stumped the State to make the promise of "a free railroad law in its most liberal sense," the question is—or soon will be—will they part company when the moment for redeeming it arrives? The Senator has chosen his course; to doubt what will be the decision of Governor Geary, would be to accuse him in advance of unfaithfulness to his pledge—of which no man believes he is capable.

"NOTHING TO DO WITH POLITICS."

Many of our citizens, professing to be disgusted with the chicanery, meanness and fraud which they see in party management and measures, withdraw from all attention to the peculiar office of citizenship. And it is, in many cases, those men who pass for our best citizens, that say they have nothing to do with politics. They may be the best men, but we are not able to see what sustains their claim to be the best *citizens*, when the duty of the citizen is formally repudiated by them.

We do not deny that political affairs as managed, and political meetings as attended, are far from being attractive either to moral principle or refined taste. But we may ask, what has rendered them repulsive to so many of our citizens? What but the withdrawal of one after another of those who might be disposed and able to make the conduct of political affairs worthy of the importance of the subject. If political affairs be left to the control and management of pot-house politicians, they will be managed in a pot-house way. If the candidates for office secure the monopoly of the control, they will be conducted to suit their interests, and we shall have our public affairs disgraced by the greed of power and the still baser greed of money.

The class of citizens who are most ready to retire in disgust from politics, is the very class who have most of substantial interest in the subject. Their retirement is the very thing that most delights the officious demagogues who remain to manage public affairs in their own way and for their own gain. New York city affords an illustration. Influential, wealthy, old citizens have gradually withdrawn from municipal politics. In-comers, from all the ends of the earth, who never voted anywhere till they voted there, have taken politics into their management. The consequence is, that the non-tax paying part of the population have made the expenses of the city enormous, almost beyond belief, and the entire class of those who have nothing to do with politics may be reckoned among those who have the bills to foot.

It is, in fact, an approved piece of strategy among the lower ranks of mere politicians, to make primary political meetings so rough and offensive as to repel the better, more intelligent and decent sort of people. What could they wish for more than success? And certainly they have achieved success in every case where they have made a good citizen say, he has nothing to do with politics. Every man is bound to have some hand in keeping the public affairs of the country in a right condition. And to do his duty in this respect, he must direct his efforts wisely, not merely by voting, but by securing the right sort of candidates for office. And the duty extends to all grades of government. There are thousands who do not care a pin how the nation is governed, if they can control the municipality where they live, as in New York city. And there are others who expend their politics on great national questions, and let municipal and local affairs go into hands totally unfit, either by qualification or fidelity, to manage them. The damaging consequences are quickly seen, and they rapidly increase. State legislatures show these consequences, at the present time, as well as city governments.

A CONTRAST.

The Philadelphia *Press* quotes from Mr. Parton's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, on Chicago, for the purpose of contrasting Philadelphia with that city. It holds up the achievements of the former—its triumphs in grasping elements, which if properly turned to account are sure to make a community strong in numbers and wealth—its energy in devising and prosecuting improvements, which though expensive are a permanent and necessary part of the development essential to great results—and it points to the boldness and intelligence with which Chicago has placed the Empire of the West under tribute to her,—all this our Philadelphia contemporary holds up for imitation by Philadelphia. But it remarks at the outset:

"We do not expect Philadelphia, even with her nearly 800,000 people, to achieve the same triumphs, because our education and habits are entirely different, but we boldly assert that Philadelphia may copy many things from Chicago with incalculable benefit to herself. The obstacles surmounted by the prominent men of that city, and especially the leaders of commerce and manufactures, would cover us with despair if we had any such impediments to remove."

Nevertheless, the *Press* thinks Philadelphia is capable of far more than she has yet done; and it might have quoted largely from Mr. Parton's article to show that the growth of Chicago—in fact the marvellous growth of the Western States, has been due to the construction of Railroads—the result of an enlightened public sentiment and liberal legislation in furtherance of improvements of every description.

Mr. Parton shows that in a large degree to the numerous Railroads—ramifying in every direction—developing every region and part—is due the existence of the marvel he describes. No part of the West has been bound by the shackles of a selfish Monopoly. No single Road has existed to prevent the construction of others, control Legislatures and keep down competition. Quite another policy has prevailed there—hence the marvel held up to the admiration and for the imitation of the people of Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania will have to begin at the bottom, if they would see railroads constructed and the State developed. They must make this the paramount object—the single issue. The Pennsylvania Railway Company has undertaken to say no more Railroads shall be built, unless it suits its policy to permit them. No legislation can be obtained without its consent—and to all intents and purposes, so far as improvements are concerned, it holds the State in its hands. Do the people of an undeveloped region, abounding in mineral riches, wish to construct a Railroad—the necessary preliminary? They must first obtain the consent of the Pennsylvania Company. Do they humbly petition the Legislature? They will do it in vain if the Monopoly object. Do they ask for a Free Railroad Law—such as other States have? Do they want an enabling act, whereby they may build roads with their own money, over their own lands? The finger of the Monopoly raised at the door of the Legislature will prove fatal to their wishes.

What will it avail, therefore, to hold up for imitation the achievements of others, bound as our State is, and incapable of a noble effort? The *Press* would do Philadelphia and the State a far greater service by contributing what it might to emancipate the State from the thraldom of the Monopoly.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS BITTERLY REPROACHED BY THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Enquirer* tells the New York *World* plainly that the secret motive for the advice to the South to accept the terms last offered, are well understood. "Though whatever abusements and renunciations" says the desponding Richmond paper sarcastically, "of rights and liberties—we must win the inestimable felicity of gaining a voice and vote in the next Presidential election, for the chance that our vote, if given to order, would put the *World* and its associates in office." And a little further on the *Enquirer* says emphatically:

"Until the Northern Democrats show more strength, and more nerve, the Southern vote, if given in bulk, would avail them but little; and if so given would probably draw down upon us fresh proscriptions from the successful party, with fresh condolence from the *World*, and fresh counsel to make the best of *our* case by making some new venture for the Democrats. We must tell the *World* plainly that its abandonment of the constitutional questions involved in the impending legislation, and its leaving the South to make her defences under the Constitution, unaided, and with careful admonitions that it is *her* case exclusively, are to our conceptions treacherous to us, and treacherous to principle; and can but be received as a warning not to expect future fidelity, and as counsel to take care of ourselves the best we may, regardless of past associations or commitments. This is the logic of the *World's* example.

"The truth is, the feeling at the South seems but little understood by any of the parties at the North. Our people never forget and will never abandon a faithful friend; but they are not so blind to the shiftings of the time-serving and unstable, and not so implacable towards former opponents, as seems to be assumed or supposed. No people are more easily won by a display of magnanimity or justice. Take some examples: If intelligent Southerners were asked this day, who in their judgment, of all the Northern public men, did most to bring upon them the enormous evils and the enormous wrongs which we believe we suffer, the answer would be, William H. Seward. If they were asked what Southern politician had done most to alienate their sympathies from himself, the answer would be Andrew Johnson. If they were further questioned they would declare, that since the close of the war, they are indebted to Messrs. Johnson and Seward far more for a manifestation of the *spirit* of amity than for *deeds* of amity and of justice; that they have denied us many rights and imposed many gratuitous and galling hardships. Let our response, then, to as much of generosity and justice as they have shown us—let the manner in which we have forgotten our prejudices, and met them in a catholic and patriotic spirit—testify to the true character of the Southern temper, and indicate how similar overtures from others would be received. With all our just resentments this day against even Stevens and Sumner and Wade, they have not excited our sense of wrong more than Johnson and Seward had done before them. From these things the *World* may see that our introduction into the political circle would by no means insure our votes to men who fly us when in trouble, over those who, however they have wronged us in the past, might hereafter act a more just and generous and conciliatory part. And further, that if advised and driven to renounce every constitutional right, and to appeal to Radical mercy alone for terms, we might consider such advice, under such a necessity, as teaching us also to purchase a mitigation of the conditions by pledges of future support. And when Southern men make pledges or justify expectations, it is always with a purpose to make them good."

A Plea for Amusement.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, in the *Independent*, makes an earnest plea for amusement, from the stand-point that "the play impulse" and the "need of recreation" are "implanted in the human nature by God himself." Says this writer:

"We must not prohibit amusements; we must not regard them with indifference; we must not persist in divorcing them from religion; we must bring them under the control of Christian influences, that they may be sanctified. 'If we have religion without amusements, we must also have amusements without religion,' says one excellent writer on this subject; 'and it is difficult to say on which side the evils of this unnatural divorcement are most deeply felt.'"

The Effect of Drainage and Sewerage on Public Health.—A significant and highly important fact is stated in connection with systematic sewerage and drainage in the town of Leek, Staffordshire, England, which was formerly badly drained and unhealthy. By accurately kept tables it appears that in the period of six years after good sewerage and drainage were adopted, eight and a half years were added to the life of each member of an organization known as the Burial Society, which includes in its membership a third of the entire population. Besides this, there was effected a sensible reduction in the loss of time from work, and the amounts expended for sickness. The mortality of the whole town has fallen from thirty-one to twenty-three and a half to the thousand.

Removal of the National Capital.—The Boston *Traveller*, referring to the proposition, again made, to remove the capital to the West somewhere, remarks, although it is not quite so clear about having it taken West, it is as clear as sunlight that the national capital ought to be placed somewhere else than at the point best calculated to promote the purpose of Southern rebels, men who came so near succeeding in their first essay at disunion that they will make another effort at the earliest practicable moment, that is to say, as soon as the democratic party shall have been first "restored" at one national election, and then defeated at another.

Sisters of Charity.—The headquarters of the Sisters of Charity for the United States, are at Emmittsburg, Md. The present number of the Sisterhood is 951, being a nett increase of 30 during the past year. They have founded four new establishments during the same period, and they now have under their charge twenty-two hospitals, thirty-two hospital asylums, forty-nine parochial schools, four houses of charity, and one academy, making a total of 108 establishments. These institutions extend from Boston to San Francisco throughout most of the States of the American Union.

The Delano District.—The testimony in the contested Congressional election case between Hon. C. Delano and Gen. Morgan, in the Thirteenth Ohio District, is now being taken at the Probate Judge's office in Mount Vernon. It is managed, on behalf of Mr. Delano, by Hon. W. Sapp and Walter H. Smith, Esq.; on behalf of Gen. Morgan, by C. H. Scribner and the General himself. The friends of Mr. Delano are sanguine of success.

Notwithstanding New York is a bad place in some respects, it occasionally acts in accordance with the highest virtue. For instance: The Southern Relief Commission has already collected a large amount of money to be applied to the relief of the South, and has shipped upwards of 20,000 bushels of corn to Savannah and Charleston, which will be promptly forwarded by the State authorities to the famine stricken localities for distribution.

As to the entire correctness of the purport of the following, there will probably be a difference of opinion; but concerning the duty of christians, none:

"Up to this time the devil and his angels have had a monopoly of the business of furnishing amusement to our homeless youth. It cannot be denied that they have done their work thoroughly. Are Christian people content to leave the field in their possession? Is it not time that something should be done to counteract their bad influences?"

Madame Griesvilliers has recovered 20,000 francs in a suit against the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean Railway line. This lady, a widow at the time, was traveling by the night train along the line, when, as the train approached Joigny, a piece of burning coal flew into the compartment in which she was alone, and set fire to it. With great presence of mind, the lady contrived to open the door of the carriage and stand on the step, hoping to be able to remain there till the next station was reached. However, the progress of the flames was so rapid that she was compelled to throw herself off the step, and in the fall she broke her arm and dislocated her shoulder and wrist, yet in this state she contrived, with the help of an employee who happened to be on the line, to walk as far as Joigny, a distance of three miles. The lady has since married a general officer, and sued the company for 32,000 francs as compensation for the injuries she received.

The leech trade of Australia is becoming an important business. Steamers go out from Melbourne to the region of swamps and lagoons, one hundred or two hundred miles away, and sometimes collect from 150,000 to 250,000 leeches on a single trip. At Melbourne they are put up for transmission abroad. Large numbers of them are sent to London and Paris, where it is stated they are preferred to leeches brought from any other place; but the principal outlet for the export is America, where the demand is always great, from the rarity of the proper kind of leech throughout the whole continent. The shipments are made to San Francisco, Panama, and New York, whence they become distributed in all directions. The business is rapidly increasing and the supply of leeches is said to be unlimited.

The Maryland Swann.—The Radicals of Maryland are jolly over the "dead beat" which has overtaken Governor Swann. Says the Baltimore *American*: "They have driven Mr. Swann out of the Senate, and they have driven him into the Democratic party. Two things to be greatly thankful for. The real cause for his withdrawal from Senatorial honors will yet be explained, and explode all his pompous pretences to atoms."

The Supreme Judgeship.—The Berks County *Journal* says: "Hon. M. Russel Thayer, present Representative of the Fifth Pennsylvania Congressional district, is favorably named and will be heartily supported before the next Republican State Convention as a candidate for Supreme Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Justice Woodward."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Somebody has been reading in a scientific journal an account of a curious and recent invention designed to catch safe burglars. The depredator no sooner commences, in perfect ignorance of the secret arrangements, to force open the door, drill the lock, or move the safe, than by so doing he sends a telegraphic dispatch to the nearest police office, exhibiting the number registered in the police books of the house in which the robbery is being effected.

The dwelling of Mr. Tenant, in Saybrook, near Ashtabula, Ohio, was burned last Thursday night, and Eugene, a son of Mr. Tenant, was burned to death. The fire originated in the boy's room, and it is supposed he went to sleep, having a candle burning, which set fire to the bedclothes.

In Italy, the property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is estimated at $60,000,000. The State proposes to take about two-fifths of this, or $24,000,000, for general uses.

Ladies who formerly had no word but "mussy" to express the most complete demoralization in personal appearance now apply wholesome neglect to their hair, glorying in the wild and negligent look it has when it seems to have been "slept in."

A terrible accident occurred in the woods in Wisconsin by which a man was thrown eighty feet into the air. The man killed was standing on a balanced tree to see another tree come down, when the tree in its falling course struck the other end of the tree on which the man was standing, and the tremendous weight of it coming on the spring lever threw him like a shot into the air.

The magnesium light has for some time been applied to photographing places where the light of day cannot penetrate, such as the interior of the Pyramids, etc. The director of the Polytechnic School of Newburg has just taken by this means some very successful sketches of the ancient tombs in the cemetery of the Dominician church in that city.

M. Stephan, the Paris savant, describes the new comet as exceedingly brilliant, of a roundish shape, and a strongly marked nucleus. It nevertheless appeared so condensed on one side as to lead him to suspect that there might be something like a fan-shaped tail on the other. He thinks the comet is gradually increasing in brilliancy.

A band of Japanese acrobats have arrived in this country. They are on their way to the Paris Exposition, and in order to perform in the Atlantic cities before departing hence for Europe, they were hurried away from San Francisco in the midst of their success, having cleared there in a few weeks over thirty-three thousand dollars in gold. As no place could be secured in New York at present, the troupe opened in Philadelphia on the first day of March, at the Academy of Music. The name of the principal performer (who played usually before the Tycoon), is *Hamai Kari Sadakitchi*. It is an euphoneous title, but the hari is suggestive of something else, and as the individual in question carries a two-edged sword, he may at any moment make a *hari-kari* of himself, to the infinite disgust of the managers of the troupe.

The Boston *Bulletin* remarking on the uneasiness in trade and financial circles, says: "The immediate assembling of the fortieth Congress, upon the dissolution of this, does not by any means tend to allay this anxiety; and it is certain that very little will be done in the way of business, beyond what is absolutely necessary to supply the wants of consumption, till the present political and financial issues are disposed of."

The beet sugar enterprise has proved a success in Chatsworth, Livingston county, Illinois. Four thousand tons of beets were raised last year on four hundred acres of prairie land, at a cost of $4 a ton, yielding 400,000 pounds of refined sugar. The returns are as large as are obtained from the rich soils of Belgium and France.

Mayor McMichael has ordered that a census of all the children in Philadelphia, between the ages of six and eighteen years, be taken, without regard to color, in order to show the number of each age which go to school. The census is to be taken by the policemen.

Two brothers, Charles Winton Chase and William Dean Chase, are charged with complicity in the murder of Betsy McDonald, aged seventy years, which deed was perpetrated at her residence in Jefferson county, on the 19th ult. Robbery was the motive for the crime. Chas. W. is in prison, but his brother is at large.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Dr. Bellows, whose health has suffered from his disinterested labors as President of the Sanitary Commission, will leave in a few weeks for Europe, where he will probably spend at least a year. He is to be accompanied by his family.

A Washington letter says that at the President's reception, some days since, Mrs. Otis, of Boston, (a lovely blonde,) wore white satin with an overdress of white puffed tulle, edged with wide white blonde lace, and looped up with bunches of small pink moss rose and blue forget-me-nots. Around her throat and arms were a necklace and bracelets of turquoise with diamond clasps and pendants.

—The horrible death of a son of Dr. Abel, the well-known dentist, of that city, by hydrophobia, is recorded in the Chicago papers.

—"Miles O'Reilly" guarantees the sobriety of Andrew Johnson. Now who will go bail for "Miles?"

—Parepa, now Mme. Rosa, appeared in an oratorio before 3,000 people at Steinway Hall, New York, on Wednesday evening last, the night after her marriage. One critic says "those who were so fortunate as to attend will not readily forget Mme. Rosa's delicious rendering of the arias 'How Beautiful are Thy Feet,' 'I Know that My Redeemer Liveth,' and the rest. Since the days of Jenny Lind no such breathing of Handel's beauties has been felt or known in this country. The lady's reception and endorsement were of the most cordial and personally gratifying nature."

—Mr. Morgan Smith, a colored tragedian, is drawing large audiences at Dundee, Scotland. A new drama, entitled "The Black Doctor," has been brought out by him with success.

—The Edinburgh *Courant* is authority for the following statement in regard to Queen Victoria as an author: "The preface to the collected speeches of the late Prince Consort, if not actually written by her Majesty, was at least 'inspired' by her, and her reputation for literary skill has on several occasions given grounds to reports that her Majesty has intended that her name should be included in the roll of 'royal authors.' A rumor of this kind is again current, and we understand that is very generally believed that her Majesty is actually preparing a book of her own composition for the press."

—A. T. Stewart has sailed for Paris, as one of the Commissioners of the Great Exposition.

—The people of Atchison, Kansas, did not appreciate Mr. Hepworth Dixon and his traveling companions very highly, contemptuously calling them Yankees, and thinking them green. Public opinion of their keenness was improved, however, by an incident which Mr. Dixon, in his book on America, thus relates: "Sauntering down the street, enjoying our gossip and cigar, we note the word post-office on a shop in front, and on going inside we find there is one letter with my name on the cover, written in an unknown hand, on which three cents are due. Paying the money, and breaking the seal, I find the letter is not for me; on which I fold and restore it to the postmaster, saying it is not for me, and should be kept for the owner, to whom it is perhaps of moment. Eyeing me in a queer way, the postmaster takes the letter, and gives me back my change of three cents. 'Do you see,' says the sheriff to his nearest friend, 'damned smart that—read his letter and got his money back! Hang me if I think they are Yanks, after all.'"

The "Social Evil" in New York.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have been investigating the "social evil" as it exists in that city. The whole number of houses of prostitution in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, according to their report, is 575; of assignation, 93; of saloons, where waiter girls are employed, 38; of public prostitutes, 2,588, and of waiter girls, 336—showing a reduction in each item since the 24th of January, 1866. The reduction in New York in the year is as follows: Houses of prostitution, 52; of houses of assignation, 8; of concert drinking saloons where females are employed, 48; of public prostitutes, 116; of waiter girls, 411. The aggregate number, in the two cities of establishments is 706, and of females so employed, 2,934. These figures, it is believed, do not convey an idea of the real extent of this evil—it being impossible to gather accurate statistics of so peculiar a subject. The Commissioners briefly capitulate the terrible evils which result directly and remotely from the prevalence of prostitution, and say that while it may not be practicable to do away with it entirely, measures can be taken to mitigate it in some degree. To this end they recommend the enactment of a system of prohibitions, under heavy penalties, to be enforced in the civil courts, affecting not only keepers of houses of prostitution and prostitutes, but also owners of real property who knowingly lease houses or apartments to be used for this nefarious business, containing well-considered provisions for reaching and punishing the guilty parties and establishing over them a more efficient police surveillance.

A Claim Against the Government for $1,500,000.—Commodore Meade, brother of Major General Meade, has a suit against the Government in the Court of Claims for $1,500,000 as administrator of his father, Richard W. Meade. It appears that the father of the Commodore resided in Spain during the French invasion under Napoleon, and entered into heavy contracts with the Spanish Government, by which means Spain became largely his debtor. After the restoration of the King of Spain to the throne, Mr. Meade was thrown into prison, and was only released through the interposition of the Government of the United States. In 1818 Mr. Meade presented a claim against Spain for about $400,000. In 1819, the Governments of the United States and Spain entered into a treaty, by which, in consideration of $5,000,000, the Government of the United States unconditionally released the Government of Spain from any liability on claims of citizens of the United States, the latter Government undertaking to satisfy any claims of her citizens. A commission was appointed by the Government under this treaty, to which was submitted the claim of Mr. Meade, among others, but it was not allowed.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Oil Matters on River Territory—A Rival to Pittsburgh—The Oil Trade of Pittsburgh Being Directed Into Other Channels.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Franklin, March 2, 1867.

Owing to the ruinous price of oil, the most of the small wells have been standing during the winter, and there are very few going down in any quarter. At Tidioute there has been more developement than in any other part of the oil regions during the last year. On the Foster, Miller and Picket farms there have been a number of good wells obtained, but the Allegheny Valley Railroad will destroy a large number on and opposite some of these farms. During the summer new wells will be put down at the same points, as the river property is now preferred on account of a small saving in the cost of transportation.

The railroads having now penetrated every part of the oil region, the stocks on hand are greatly diminished compared with former years. Those who have large wells now have also large tankage, and will hold over their stocks for better prices. Nearly all of the production of the small wells has been shipped to Cleveland and the Eastern cities. This has been going on regularly all winter, and Cleveland is fast becoming the rival of Pittsburgh in the business of refining and shipping. Having large contracts in Europe, as soon as the Welland Canal is open she sends off her vessels and forestalls the distant markets without making much noise about it. Philadelphia, also, now takes her share of the fluid directly home by the Warren and Franklin Railroad, where it is refined or shipped in a crude state, according to the demands of the market.

On the whole, there will be but a small amount, besides that already sold, to be shipped on the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh. It is pretty generally understood that there is a proneness in your goodly city to envelope itself in smoke, and at the same time imagine it enjoys clear daylight. If, according to your correspondent, your merchants are scouring the hills of Virginia to pick up small lots of oil at this time, what will they not do when the midsummer trade commences. Cleveland has had her buyers on Oil Creek and on the river all winter, and they continue to pursue their avocation, determined to take time by the forelock and secure the prize. The temporary check cannot long impede the onward progress of a business that has become a world-wide necessity. The fact that the late freshet has almost subsided, and that there has but little oil been afloat for your market, has been generally remarked by residents on the river, while it is well known that wealthy companies, some even from Europe, are extending their tankage capacity to vast dimensions.

A shorter outlet for transportation is about to be furnished by the opening of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad in the direction of the Lake Shore and Buffalo roads. These rival roads will diminish the cost of carriage, and turn to the advantage of the producer, while the great advantage heretofore enjoyed by your city will partially cease, and leave the denizens astonished at the altered aspect of Duquesne way.

Franklin.

Mineral Developments.

Owing to the snow and ice there have been few mineral developments in the State. The Pottsville *Standard* says: Mining is progressing satisfactorily at the McGinnes shaft, the amount shipped up to Saturday being 1,606 tons 20 cwt. Some fine specimens of ore have been brought to Pottsville from the Coal Hill tract, near Middleport.

A vein of ore, fourteen inches thick, resembling that found in the out crop of the McGinnes vein at St. Clair, has been found at Eagle Hill, by Mr. William J. Kurtz. It is about two miles east of the out crop of the McGinnes vein, which is four feet thick, and becomes darker as the distance from the surface increases. It has been worked to a depth of about thirty feet. The out crop of a vein of ore, apparently the same as the above mentioned, has been found at Wadesville by Mr. Llewellyn. It has not yet been fully developed.

Washington correspondence says that Mr. R. A. Parrish, of Philadelphia, has petitioned the House of Representatives, asking its intervention in a case of alleged spoliation by the French government, amounting to fifteen millions of francs. The claim rests upon the personal parole of the Emperor given to the petitioner at an extraordinary audience appointed for the purpose and was to have been embodied in a treaty, of which, together with all his other interests, he says he has been fraudulently deprived. The sum above named was promised for the claimant's demonstration of auriferous territory similar to that of California, since conquered and annexed to France, situated on the Kong Mountains of Africa, on the west coast, and from which the Government of France has already derived great mineral wealth, the gold coinage for many years since then having attained the unprecedented sum of more than a hundred millions of dollars annually.

ELEGANT PERFUMERY.

Lubin's Extracts, all odors;
Coudray's Extracts, all odors;
Low's Extracts, all odors;
Bazin's Extracts, all odors;
Coudray's Fine French Pomades;
Sort. Hyperique Hair Oil;
Coudray's Fine Stick Pomades;
Coudray's and Lubin's Toilet Soaps;
Genuine Farina Cologne;
Low's Brown Windsor Soap;
French Moustache Wax.
In fact, the largest and finest assortment of fine Perfumery and Toilet Soaps in the city, also, a large stock of best English Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, French Dressing Combs, Bath Towels, Flesh Gloves, &c., &c. For a fine article at a low price, go to
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond, near Fifth.
Depot for "Wilson's Consumption Remedy."

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY.

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels!
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels.
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young.
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.
In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.
This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.
JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Ready-Made Clothing,
PIECE GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.
Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.
A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

W. HESPENHEIDE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 60 ST. CLAIR STREET.
NEW SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENED.
All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,
Engineers and Patent Solicitors
NO. 23 FIFTH ST., ROOM NO. 6,
AGENTS FOR THE
HARRISON BOILER,
The safest and most economical Steam Generator in use. Drawings and specifications of Rolling Mills and Machinery, and Buildings of all kinds furnished to order. Machinery purchased and sold on commission. Special attention paid to Surveying and Plotting. T,TH,S

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
Stoves, Hollow Ware,
TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.,
ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK promptly attended to. NO. 66 FEDERAL STREET, near Railroad Depot, Allegheny City. T,TH,S L. W. GRAFTON.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
SQUARES, CALLIPERS, PLUMB BOBS, DRILLS, &c., of the best makes, for sale by
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
SIGNS, PAINTED AT
JOHN F. CLULEY'S,
139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of ROBINSON & SHAW, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th of February, 1867. J. Robinson will collect all debts and settle all claims of the late firm.
ROBINSON & SHAW.

EGGS FOR SETTING.
FULL BLOOD BRAHMA POOTRA EGGS,
Safely packed and sent to any part of the United States for $1 50 per dozen, by
JACOB P. CILLEY,
Exeter, New Hampshire.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
EDGAR FARMER & CO.,
21 COURTLANDT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BONNET BOXES,
RAILROAD AND CARPET BAGS,
RETICULES AND SATCHELS,
Of Every Style and Description.
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EDGAR FARMER,
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Fresh Assortments.
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BATES & BELL.

1867. SPRING. 1867.
Just Received.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
MILLINER and
STRAW GOODS,
The FINEST and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT in the city.
ABEL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
eod NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET.

JUST OPENED.
JOHN PORTER,
No. 91 MARKET ST.
HAS NOW OPEN
6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
1 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-4c.
BLACK AND WHITE PEQUID.
WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.
eod

NEW CARPETS.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
NEW CARPETS,
The most complete assortment they have ever had the pleasure to offer.
PRICES LOWER THAN LAST SEASON'S.
23 Fifth Street.

SELLING OFF.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
BUSINESS SUITS,
Of all descriptions, and suited for any season of the year. Large and well selected stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
Persons in want of any of the above mentioned articles will find it greatly to their advantage by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
OVERCOATS,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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Full assortment of COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, &c., &c., at the Lowest Prices.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES,
TOMATOES AND PEACHES.
54 doz. 3 pound cans Fresh Strawberries;
75 doz. 2½ pound cans Fresh Tomatoes;
150 doz. 2, 2½ and 3 pound cans Fresh Peaches,
In Store and for sale at Reduced Prices by
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FOR SPRING SALES OF 1867.
We are now prepared to offer to our customers, and the trade generally, an extensive collection of
Paper Hangings,
BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c., embracing all qualities of goods known to the trade, for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Halls, Chambers, Churches, Assembly Rooms, &c.
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At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at
No. 107 Market Street, near Fifth.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

AT THE OLD PREMISES.
Messrs. Fleming, Torrens & Co.
Herewith announce that their Factory having been rebuilt after the late fire, they have removed to the old premises
NOS. 62 AND 64 THIRD STREET,
Where they will be pleased to see their customers.
They are fully prepared to fill orders promptly, and at the Lowest Prices.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of
MOET & CHANDLER'S CELEBRATED WINES,
I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

GROCERIES.
500 BAGS PRIME TO CHOICE RIO COFFEE;
20 BAGS PRIME JAVA COFFEE;
35 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR;
150 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES.
For sale low by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

300 HALF CHESTS NEW CROP TEAS, Y. H. & P. Oolong and Imperial;
500 kegs Bi Carb. Soda;
150 bbls. Booth & Edgar Syrup;
50 bbls. Drips;
For sale low to the trade by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

OPENING.
Will open THURSDAY, March 1st, a handsome assortment of
SPRING MILLINERY.
Mrs. M. McNEAL,
Successor to Mrs. M. Christy,
No. 44 St. Clair street.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY.
There will be a GRAND RALLY of the friends of Temperance, in Allegheny,
THIS EVENING, at 7 1-2 o'clock,
IN THE SANDUSKY ST. BAPTIST CHURCH,
Being the Second Anniversary of the Allegheny Temperance League. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., Thomas Steele, Esq., Rev. John Doughlass, D. D., Colonel Clark, and R. A. Cameron, Esq. The speeches will be interspersed with stirring Temperance Songs.
A cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Temple of Honor, Temperance Leagues and citizens generally, to be present. Come one, come all. The Temperance ball is rolling on.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, March 2d, 1867.
THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 10th inst.
S. H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

HORSENECK OIL COMPANY.—The stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at their office, corner of Penn and Hand streets, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 3 P. M., to decide upon the best manner of disposing of the property, as their creditors have brought suit against the same.
By order of the Board.
H. SWANEY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COAL MEN'S TRUST COMPANY, are hereby notified that the Office of the Company has been moved to No. 26 MARKET STREET, where all business connected with the Institution, will be transacted. Weekly installments due every Monday.
W. J. PATTERSON,
TWS Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE OF a supplement, approved February 1, 1867, to an act incorporating the MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK, notice is hereby given that the principal office of said Company, from and after the passage of said supplement, is located in the city of Pittsburgh, and the next Annual election is directed to be held at the office of JACOB GLOSSER, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 4 P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1867. Provided, further, that a majority of the Directors of said Company shall be citizens of Pennsylvania. Proxies in the usual form will be filed at Mr. GLOSSER'S office ten days before the election.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, February 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of the Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (20th) OF MARCH, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 4th day of March, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the 21st day of March, thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 320,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.
This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry.
Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR GRADING AND PAVING.—Proposals will be received at the Office of A. AMMON, Esq., Carson street, East Birmingham, until the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, for Grading and Paving the following Streets and Alleys: Josephine street, from Harmony to Railroad street; Larkins alley, from Harmony to Joseph street; Brown street from Josephine street to Monongahela river; Wright's alley, from Meadow to John street, and Meadow street from Carson to Clifton street. Plans of the above work, may be seen at the above Office until said day. By order of STREET COMMITTEE of East Birmingham.

MEDICAL.

DRUGGISTS.
KIDD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
173 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PROPRIETORS OF DR. J. KIDD'S LUNG BALSAM, and
The Pere Cough Balsam.

WM. J. KANE .... SAM'L H. DRUIT.
KANE & DRUIT,
CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oc23

DRUGGIST.
J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.
Special attention devoted to
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, AND FAMILY RECIPES.
jy5

DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
Philad'a. and Youghiogheny Coal Co.
Miners and Shippers by Railroad and River of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.
Are prepared to fill promptly orders for LUMP COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK, at Lowest Market Rates, either in Cars or Flats, at Retail from Yard, or delivered to any part of the city. Barges loaded to order. Cars loaded for Eastern and Western Trade. Orders left at Office, Yard, or through the Post-office will receive prompt attention.
Yard—Foot of TRY STREET, near Gas Works, Pittsburgh.
Office, with Penna. Insurance Co., No. 31 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Supt.
oc17-ltawtf

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

MILLINGER & BIDWELL,
MONONGAHELA
PLANING MILL
AND
LUMBER YARDS,
CARSON STREET,
South End Monongahela Bridge, South Pittsburgh.
Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions dressed Lumber for Buildings, etc., at lowest market rates.
Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock of finished work on hand.

SPECIAL CARD.
We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly,
BLAST FURNACE ENGINES AND BLOWERS,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
AND MACHINERY,
Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT GROOVED CHILL ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel.
We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.
See general card in this paper.
N. B. HOGG, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.
TOTTEN & CO.,
FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' SALE—THE EXECUTORS OF JAMES M. PORTER, deceased, now offer for sale, all the right, title, interest and claim, of the said estate, in 36 valuable coal privileges, with sufficient surface for manufacturing purposes. Said Lots are located fronting on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad about 21 miles from Pittsburgh, and are finely situated for any manufacturing purpose, especially for salt and oil. Lots No. 6 and 8 being leased, and containing fine salt and oil wells, the former now yielding a rent to the estate for the salt alone of $2,000 per year; said lots contain from 10 to 30 acres of coal each, and have a frontage of from 7 to 25 rods on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad.
Plans of said lots can be seen, and terms of sale made known, on application to the Executors residing in Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.
JAMES B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES McCALL, Sr.,
Executors.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY
SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.
DIRECTORS:
G. Wettach, J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ackley, Frank Tiernan,
Alexander Moore, D. DeHaven.
JAS. L. GRAHAM, Pres't.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers.
COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital 500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.
DIRECTORS:
James Laughlin, Alex. Speer,
Robert S. Hays, Francis G. Bailey,
Thomas Bell, John H. Ralston,
Thomas Wightman, John Wilson,
Wm. K. Nimick.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
THIRD
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
United States Depository.
WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assist. Cashier.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, solicited.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no20-ym

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY; of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
F. R. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS.
N. HOLMES & SONS
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market St., Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh10-eod

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF
PITTSBURGH.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET,
United States 7-30 Notes Converted into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bearing Bonds, on the most favorable terms.
Bonds Delivered Immediately.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

REMOVED.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK. Interest allowed on deposits. no15

CARPETS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
WE OPEN TO-DAY
OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
CARPETS,
Comprising the Best Patterns made in
Ingrain, Three-Ply,
AND
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
WHICH WE NOW OFFER AT
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES
SINCE THE WAR.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.
OVER HENRY MINER'S BOOK-STORE.

NEW CROP TEAS.
150 half chests Oolong Tea;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
15 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 half chests Imperial Tea;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguayra Coffee;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls White Drips.
J. D. DRAVO,
Nos. 23 and 24 Diamond.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

WHITMORE, WOLF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

STOCK SALES

VALUABLE STOC... BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING ... at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second ... mercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield st.
4 shares Exchange National Ba...
50 shares Allegheny National Ba...
30 shares Pittsburgh Gas Compa...
200 shares Mingo Coal Company;
1,000 shares Marine Oil Company;
50 shares Pittsburgh and Steuben...
$1,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad ...
A. McILWA...

CITIZENS' BANK AND ... PARK.—Will be added to the ... Stocks, already advertised for sale TUES... ING, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock, on Second ... Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfie...
10 shares Citizens' National Ban...
184 shares Central Park Skating ...
A. McILWA...

SALE OF FORFEITED ... Notice is hereby given that 1,093 ... in the MASS MINING COMPANY ... BURGH, has been forfeited for non-pa... assessment of Fifty Cents per share due ... 1866, and the said stock will be sold at ... the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsbur... DAY, the 1st day of April, 1867, betw... of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless soo... by payment of assessment, interest and ... Treasurer. By order of the Directors.
JAMES M. ...
Sec. and Treas. Mass Mining Co. of ... Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate ...
AND AUCTIONEER
Having secured the Board of Trade ... the Third National Bank, I am now pr... at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all ... CURITIES and REAL ESTATE, eithe... ises or at the above Rooms.
Particular attention paid as heretof... of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Sale of Real Estate in the country at...
Office, 102 FOURTH ...

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PA... SHIP.—The partnership heretof... between the undersigned under the nam... LER & SCHULZE, was dissolved F... 1867, Christian Schulze having dispo... interest in the firm to LEWIS F. DEM... business of the late firm will be settle... firm of DEMMLER BROTHERS.
HENRY H. D...
CHRISTIAN S...

DEMMLER BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO DEMMLER & SC...
No. 126 Smithfield st., Pittsburg...
Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Shee... and dealers in Britannia and Block Tin ... Cutlery, Stoves and Housefurnishing G... eral, respectfully solicit the patronage o... ers of the late firm, and the trade in gen... Pittsburgh, February 18, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP H... FORE existing between Thomas R... liam Barnes and Jared M. Brush, under ... ROBERTS, BARNES & CO., is this da... THOS. ROBERTS retiring from the firm ... January 1st, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAV... DAY entered into a copartnersh... continue to carry on the manufacture ... and Pressed Tinware, &c., under th... style of WM. BARNES & CO., at the ol... 89 Third street.
JARED M. BR...
WM. BARNES...
J. L. McABOY...
JOHN F. McLA...
January 1, 1867.

WILLIAM BARNES & C...
MANUFACTURERS OF
Stamped and Japanned T...
AND DEALERS IN
HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, BLOCK TIN, SHEET COPPER, BRASS, WIRE and TINNE... of all kinds.
89 THIRD ST., PITTSBURGH

DISSOLUTION OF COPA... SHIP.—The Copartnership heretof... between the undersigned under the nam... BROS. & CO., was dissolved by mutual ... L. COOK retiring therefrom, to date fr... 1st.
B. L. ...
WM. ...
GEO. ...

ON RETIRING FRO... Wholesale Provision Trade, I des... my thanks to my friends and customers ... eral patronage bestowed upon us, an... spectfully solicit a continuance of the ... successors.
B. L. COOK, of Cook, Shaw ... General Commission M... No. 17 Lasalle st...

THE UNDERSIGNED ... purchased the interest of B. L. C... announce that they will continue the W... vision Trade at the old stand,
345 LIBERTY STR...
UNDER THE FIRM NAME ...
COOK, BROS. & ...
Where they will be pleased to see thei... and customers.
WM. ...
GEO. ...
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PA... SHIP.—The partnership heretofore ... tween the undersigned in the Lamp an... ness, under the firm name of JOHN R... has this day been dissolved by the pur... interests of Jacob Needy and George ... said firm by John Ross, who will contin... ness at No. 64 MARKET STREET, an... is authorized to settle the business of th...
JOHN R...
JACOB N...
GEO. S. ...
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPA... SHIP—The copartnership heretof... between the undersigned under the nam... STER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by ... sent on the first day of February, 1867 ... interest of C. F. Schwarz having been p... Edward Foerster, who will continue the ... and Fancy Goods business at the same ... 164 Smithfield street. All debts owin... partnership are to be received by the ... Foerster, and all demands on the said ... are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FO...
C. F. SCHWA...

HAVING SOLD MY ENTI... TEREST in the Wall Paper and F... business to EDWARD FOERSTER, I w... tinue the business at the old stand, I w... fully recommend him to our former pat... public generally.
C. F. SC...

DISSOLUTION OF PA... SHIP.—The partnership heretofore ... der the firm of R. DALZELL & CO., is ... solved by mutual consent. The busine... firm will be settled by either of the sub... the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
ROBERT DALZ...
A. FILSON DA...
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

ON RETIRING FRO... Wholesale Grocery Business, in wh... so long been engaged, we desire to tender ... thanks to our friends and customers fo... age so liberally bestowed upon us, and wo... fully solicit a continuance of the same to ... sors, WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., w... their long experience in and knowledge ... ness, we cheerfully recommend to the co... our late patrons.
R. DALZE...

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK ... JOHN F. KIR...
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK
(Successors to R. DALZELL & C...
WHOLESALE GRO...
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Produce, ...
No. 251 Liberty Stre...
PITTSBUR...
The undersigned having purchased the ... Dalzell & Co., will continue the WH... GROCERY, FLOUR, PRODUCE AND ... SION BUSINESS, at the old stand, and ... spectfully solicit the patronage of the cu... the retiring firm and of buyers generally.
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & ...
No. 251 Libert...
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERS... We have this day associated with ... manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded ... A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT A. D... The business of the firm will hereafter be ... under the name and style of EVANS, CLO... ZELL & CO.
EVANS & ...
JOHN EVANS .... A. FILSON D...
J. B. CLOW .... ROBT. H. D...

CRESCENT TUBE WO...
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & ...
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wrought Iron Welded T...
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c
LIGHT ARTESIAN TU...
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tub...
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Warehouse, No. 14, Market St., co...
BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and ... warranted.

SEEDS,
SEEDS.
We are now prepared with our Spring S...
GARDEN, FIE...
AND
FLOWER SEE...
WARRANTED FRESH AND GE...
We offer Special Inducements to Market G... and Country Merchants.
All our seeds are tested before offering for...
HAY PRESSES
INGERSOLL'S HAND AND HORSE ... PRESSES—a full stock of all sizes, ...
J. KNO...
137 LIBERTY ST...

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAK...
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no9 18 FIFTH ST...

GROCERY STORE FOR SA... A wholesale and Retail Grocery Stor... of the most public thoroughfares in the c... stock of goods are all fresh and lately p... Will be sold at invoice price. No bonus ... lease. Stock will amount to $9,000 to ... Inquire of
ROBERT F. WEDD...
cor. Smithfield and Water...

The Daily Commercial

A YEAR IN THE ICE WORLD.*

SOME ACCOUNT OF DR. HAYES'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION—HIS ADVENTURES AND INTERCOURSE WITH ICEBERGS, ESQUIMAUX AND OTHER HYPERBOREAN INSTITUTIONS—DISCOVERY OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

Of all kinds of books, graphically written narratives of travel and adventure probably take the readiest and firmest hold on popular fancy. They interest all classes of readers, offending the prejudices or sensibilities of none; while, with few exceptions, they retain their power of affording pleasure on perusal an indefinite number of years after their original production. This volume of the experiences of Dr. Hayes, in his endeavors to ascertain the existence of an open sea beyond the belt of ice which, like a colossal rampart, surrounds the extreme polar region of the North, though in truth a picturesque and lively description of scenes through which he and his companions actually passed, and incidents that actually happened to them, has all the charm and fascination of a romance. No exercise of the imagination could surpass or even equal, in novelty and startling impressiveness of effect, the realities that were to them, for months, the every day occurrences of life. The scientific results of the expedition are rarely more than adverted to, Dr. Hayes having placed the immense mass of geographical, astronomical, metercological, zoological and botanical material that he collected at the disposal of the Smithsonian Institute, whence, in process of time, elaborate works, based on his investigations, may be expected to issue. The plan and purpose of the expedition, were, partly, according to Dr. Hayes himself, the completion of the survey of the North coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land, an operation in which the intrepid voyager had been previously engaged when acting as Surgeon of the expedition under Dr. Kane; but, so far as his personal feelings were concerned, he was chiefly set upon establishing the theory of a great Polar Basin, to which it might be possible to convey a boat and explore marvels of Nature on which human eye had never before rested. Full of enthusiastic hopes of success in the achievement of these projects Dr. Hayes and party set sail from Boston, late in the summer of 1860, in the "strong, snug, jaunty looking schooner 'United States,'" a craft of one hundred and thirty-two tons burden and drawing eight feet of water. Thanks to the liberality of public spirited gentlemen of wealth and to the aid of several Scientific Associations he was very fairly supplied with resources. The details of that part of the voyage which precedes the time when the great Ice Belt was reached are amazingly entertaining, and, we may say, instructive, too; but the real excitement and dash of the story commences with the period when they were fairly launched in dog-drawn sledges on the glacial wilderness that intervened between them and the main objective point at which they aimed. Yet there are many attractive passages concerning their earlier acquaintance with frozen fields and floes and mountains and half frozen natives of the inhospitable regions that they had to visit, which we find it hard to refrain from quoting. One or two of these we cannot help but give:

ICEBERG SPLENDORS.

Here, for instance, is the glowing sketch of a sun-lit view of what, in the long Arctic day, Dr. Hays once saw at 12 o'clock P. M.:

"MIDNIGHT.—I have just come below, lost in the wondrous beauty of the night. The sea is smooth as glass; not a ripple breaks its dead surface, not a breath of air is stirring. The sun hangs close upon the northern horizon; the fog has broken up into light clouds; the icebergs lie thick about us; the dark headlands stand boldly out against the sky; and the clouds and sea and bergs and mountains are bathed in an atmosphere of crimson and gold and purple most singularly beautiful. In all my former experience in this region of startling novelties I had never seen any thing to equal what I witnessed that night. The air was warm almost as a summer's night at home, and yet there were the icebergs and the bleak mountains, with which the fancy in this land of green hills and waving forests, can associate nothing but cold repulsiveness. The sky was bright and soft and strangely inspiring as the skies of Italy. The bergs had wholly lost their chilly aspect, and glittering in the blaze of the brilliant heavens, seemed, in the distance, like masses of burnished metal or solid flame. Nearer at hand they were huge blocks of Parian marble, inlaid with mammoth gems of pearl and opal. One in particular exhibited the perfection of the grand. Its form was not unlike that of the Colliseum, and it lay so far away that half its height was buried beneath the line of blood-red waters. The sun, slowly rolling along the horizon, passed behind it, and it seemed as if the old Roman ruin had suddenly taken fire. Nothing indeed but the pencil of the artist could depict the wonderful richness of this sparkling fragment of Nature. Church, in his great picture of 'The Icebergs,' has grandly exhibited a scene not unlike that which I would in vain describe. In the shadows of the bergs the water was a rich green, and nothing could be more soft and tender than the gradations of color made by the sea shoaling on the sloping tongue of a berg close beside us. The tint increased in intensity where the ice overhung the water, and a deep cavern near by exhibited the solid color of the malachite mingled with the transparency of the emerald, while, in strange contrast, a broad streak of cobalt blue ran diagonally through its body. The bewitching character of the scene was heightened by a thousand little cascades which leaped into the sea from these floating masses—the water being discharged from lakes of melted snow and ice which reposed in quietude far up in the valleys separating the high icy hills of their upper surface. From other bergs large pieces are now and then detached—plunging down into the water with deafening noise, while the slow moving swell of the ocean resounds through their broken archways.

ESQUIMAUX IDIOSYNCRACIES.

The peculiarities of the Esquimaux, on whom he had to rely for guides and servants, for supplies of dogs and seal skins and the performance of various indispensible offices, are portrayed with a good deal of humor and in a spirit of good tempered toleration of eccentricity and not infrequent barbarism, which proves Dr. Hayes's unlimited possession of that invaluable traveling faculty—adaptability to circumstances. Their uncouth, thankless way of practically illustrating the virtue of charity—without, however, having the slightest intention to do anything of the kind—is thus described:

The Espuimaux are, indeed, a very strange kind of people, and are an interesting study, even more so than my dogs, although they are not so useful; and then the dog can be controlled with a long whip and resolution, while the human animal cannot be controlled with anything. They might very properly be called a negative people, in everything except their unreliability, which is entirely positive; and yet, among themselves, they exhibit the semblance of virtuous conduct, at least in this: that while in sickness, or want, or distress, they never render voluntary assistance to each other, yet they do not deny it; indeed, the active exhibition of service is, perhaps, wholly unknown or unthought of among them; but they do the next best thing—they never withhold it. From the rude hut of the hardy inhabitant of these frozen deserts the unfortunate hunter who has lost his team and has been unsuccessful in the hunt, the unprotected family who have lost their head, even the idle and shiftless, are never turned away; but they are never invited. They may come, they may use what they find, as if they were members of the family, taking it as a matter of course; but if it were known that they were starving, at a distance, there is no one who would ever think of going to them with supplies. They are the most self-reliant people in the world. It does not appear ever to occur to them to expect assistance, and they never think of offering it. The food and shelter which the needy are allowed to take is not a charity bestowed; the aid which the hunter gives to the dogless man who jumps upon his sledge for a lift on a journey is not a kindness. He would drop him or give him the slip if occasion offered, even if in a place from whence he could not reach his home. He would drive off and leave him with the greatest unconcern, never so much as giving him a thought. If he should change his abode, the family that had sought his protection would not be invited to accompany him. They might come if able, he could not and would not drive them away; indeed, his language contains no word that would suit the act; but, if not able to travel, they would be left to starve with as much unconcern as if they were decrepit dogs which the hunt had rendered useless.

CONCERNING THE DOGS.

But the dogs are Dr. Hayes's strong point. When he speaks of them it is with the keenest relish for the strongly marked characteristics which distinguish them from all other varieties of the canine family, and an ardent appreciation of the invaluable assistance he derived from them. We append some account of these sagacious and useful, but rather savage and not very reliable quadrupeds:

"My teams greatly interest me, and no proprietor of a stud of horses ever took greater satisfaction in the occupants of his stables than I do in those of my kennels. Mine, however, are not housed very grandly, said kennels being nothing more than certain walls of hard snow built up alongside the vessel, into which the teams, however, rarely choose to go, preferring the open ice-plain, where they sleep, wound up in a knot like worms in a fish-basket, and are often almost buried out of sight by the drifting snow. It is only when the temperature is very low and the wind unusually fierce that they seek the protection of the snow-walls. These dogs are singular animals, and are a curious study. They have their leader and their subleaders—the rulers and the ruled—like any other community desiring good government. The governed get what rights they can, and the governors bully them continually in order that they may enjoy security against rebellion, and live in peace. And a community of dogs is really organized on the basis of correct principles. As an illustration,—my teams are under the control of a big aggressive brute, who sports a dirty red uniform with snuff-colored facings, and has sharp teeth. He possesses immense strength, and his every movement shows that he is perfectly conscious of it. In the twinkling of an eye he can trounce any dog in the whole herd; and he seems to possess the faculty of destroying conspiracies, cabals, and all evil designings against his stern rule. None of the other dogs like him, but they cannot help themselves; they are afraid to turn against him, for when they do so there is no end to the chastisements which they receive. Now Oosisoak (for that is his name) has a rival, a huge, burly fellow with black uniform and white collar. This dog is called Karsuk, which expresses the complexion of his coat. He is larger than Oosisoak, but not so active nor so intelligent. Occasionally he has a set-to with his master; but he always comes off second best, and his unfortunate followers are afterwards flogged in detail by the merciless red-coat. The place of Oosisoak, when harnessed to the sledge, is on the left of the line, and that of Karsuk on the right. There is another powerful animal which we call Erebus, who governs Sonntag's team as Oosisoak governs mine, and he can whip Karsuk, but he has never had a bout with my leader except at his peril and that of his followers. And thus they go along, fighting to preserve the peace, and chawing each other up to maintain the balance of power; and this is all to my advantage; for if the present relations of things were disturbed, my community of dogs would be in a state of anarchy. Oosisoak would go into exile, and would die of laziness and a broken heart, and great and bloody would be the feuds between the rival interests, led by Karsuk and Erebus, before it was decided which is the better team. Oosisoak has other traits befitting greatness. He has sentiment. He has chosen one to share the glory of his reign, to console his sorrows, and to lick his wounds when fresh from the bloody field. Oosisoak has a queen; and this object of his affection, this idol of his heart, is never absent from his side. She runs beside him in the team, and she fights for him harder than any one of his male subjects. In return for this devotion he allows her to do pretty much as she pleases. She may steal the bone out of his mouth, and he gives it up to her with a sentimental grimace that is quite instructive. But it happens sometimes that he is himself hungry, and he trots after her, and when he thinks that she has got her share he growls significantly; whereupon she drops the bone without even a murmur. If the old fellow happens to be particularly cross when a reindeer is thrown to the pack, he gets upon it with his forefeet, begins to gnaw away to the flank, growling a wolfish growl all the while, and no dog dare come near until he has had his fill, except Queen Arkadik, (for by that name is she known,) nor can she approach except in one direction. She must come alongside of him, and crawl between his fore legs and eat lovingly from the spot where he is eating.

I have a superb turn-out—twelve dogs and a fine sledge. The animals are in most excellent condition—every one of them strong and healthy; and they are very fleet. They whirl my Greenland sledge over the ice with a celerity not calculated for weak nerves. I have actually ridden behind them over six measured miles in twenty-eight minutes; and, without stopping to blow the team, have returned over the track in thirty-three.

The traces are all of the same length, and hence the dogs run side by side, and, when properly harnessed, their heads are in a line. My traces are so measured, that the scoulders of the dogs are just twenty feet from the forward part of the runners.

The team is guided solely by the whip and voice. The strongest dogs are placed on the outside, and the whole team is swayed to right and left, according as the whip falls on the snow to the one side or the other, or as it touches the leading dogs, as it is sure to do if they do not obey the gentle hint with sufficient alacrity. The voice aids the whip; but, in all emergencies, the whip is the only real reliance. Your control over the team is exactly in proportion to your skill in the use of it. The lash is about four feet longer than the traces, and is tipped with a "cracker" of hard sinew, with which a skilkful driver can draw blood, if so inclined; and he can touch either one of his animals on any particular spot that man suit his purpose."

FOXES AND BEARS.

Dr. Hayes makes interesting reference to other animals of Arctic variety, besides those of the human and canine species. He says:

"The bears, wandering continually through the night, must needs have a hard struggle to live. During the summer, the seals, who furnish their only subsistence, crawl up on the ice, and are there easily caught; but in the winter they only resort to the cracks to breathe, and, in doing so, barely put their noses above the water, so that they are captured with difficulty. Driven to desperation by hunger, the bears will sometimes invade the haunts of men, in search of the food which their quick sense has detected.

I had an adventure, about this time, which shows that the Polar bear is not so ferocious as is generally supposed; indeed they have never been known to attack man, except when hotly pursued and driven to close quarters. Strolling one day, along the shore, I was observing, with much interest, the effect of the recent spring tides upon the ice-foot, when, rounding a point of land, I suddenly found myself confronted in the faint moonlight by an enormous bear. He had just sprung down from the land-ice, and was meeting me at a full trot. We caught sight of each other at the same instant. Being without a rifle, or other means of defense, I wheeled suddenly toward the ship, with, I fancy, much the same reflections about discretion and valor as those which crossed the mind of old Jack Falstaff when the Douglas set upon him; but finding, after a few lengthy strides, that I was not gobbled up, I looked back over my shoulder, when, as much to my surprise as gratification, I saw the bear tearing away toward the open water with a celerity which left no doubt as to the state of his mind. I suppose it would be difficult to determine which was the most frightened—the bear or I.

The troops of foxes about us were at first quite tame; but they had been cured of their familiarity by the lessons learned from the hunters, and had to be approached with adroitness. Of both the blue and white varieties I had living specimens in my cabin. These two varieties of the fox, notwithstanding their many points of resemblance, are evidently distinct species. I have not known them to mix, the coat of each preserving its distinctive hue, that of the blue fox varying merely in distinctive shade, while the white changes only from pure white to a slightly yellowish tinge. The term "blue," as applied to the species to which Birdie belonged, is not wholly a misnomer, for, as seen upon the snow, its color gives something of that effect. The color is, in truth, a solid gray, the white and black being harmoniously blended, and not mixed as in the gray fox of North America. Their skins are much sought after by the trappers of Southern Greenland, where the animals are rare, for the fur commands a fabulous price in the Copenhagen market.

THE GREAT SEA LION.

And here is something about that formidable amphibious monster, the walrus, or sea lion. The party had gone out hunting them in an open boat, got among an immense herd of them, were hunted in their turn and nearly brought to grief before they got through:

"Their tough, nearly hairless hides, which are about an inch thick, had a singularly ironplated look about them, peculiarly suggestive of defense; while their huge tusks, which they brandished with an appearance of strength that their awkwardness did not diminish, looked like very formidable weapons of offense if applied to a boat's planking or to the human ribs, if one should happen to find himself floundering in the sea among the thick-skinned brutes. To complete the hideousness of a facial expression which the tusks rendered formidable enough in appearance, Nature had endowed them with broad flat noses, which were covered all over with stiff whiskers, looking much like porcupine quills, and extending up to the edge of a pair of gaping nostrils. The use of these whiskers is as obscure as that of the tusks; though it is probable that the latter may be as well weapons of offense and defense as for the more useful purpose of grubbing up from the bottom of the sea the mollusks which constitute their principal food. There were two old bulls in the herd who appeared to be dividing their time between sleeping and jamming their tusks into each other's faces, although they appeared to treat the matter with perfect indifference, as they did not appear to make any impression on each other's thick hides. As we approached, these old fellows—neither of which could have been less than sixteen feet long, nor smaller in girth than a hogshead—raised up their heads, and, after taking a leisurely survey of us, seemed to think us unworthy of further notice; and, then punching each other again in the face, fell once more asleep."

SIX MONTHS OF NIGHT.

We will conclude our notice of Dr. Hays' excellent volume with an extract, suggestive of the gloom and depression produced by the terrible polar night of half a year's duration. This was their first experience of it:

"And thus we jog on toward the spring: but each hour of the darkness grows a little longer and soaks a little more color from the blood, and takes a little more from the elasticity of the step, and adds a little more to the lengthening face, and checks, little by little, the cheerful laugh and the merry jest that came from hold and cabin; and, without being willing to confess it openly, yet we are all forced to acknowledge to ourselves that the enemy does now and then get the better of us, and that we have often to renew the resolution. The novelty of our life is exhausted, and the outside world has nothing new. The moonlight comes and goes again, and the night glistens clear and cold over the white landscape; and the memory returns, unbidden, to other days that are fled and gone; and we miss, in the sparkling air and the still hour of the winter night, the jingling bells, and the sleigh which will always hold one more, and the wayside inn, and the smoking supper that "mine host" serves up, and the crackling blaze of country logs; and then, when we forget the moon, and the snow, and the frost, and recall the summer and the sunshine, we remember that "the seat in the shade of the hawthorn bush" is far away.

Superfluous though it be, we would add that the book is lavishly illustrated with maps and engravings, that it is clearly printed on good paper, and bound in the usual handsome and substantial manner for which publications issued by Messrs. Hurd and Houghton are rapidly becoming famous.

*"THE OPEN POLAR SEA: A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole, in the Schooner "United States." By Dr. I. I. Hayes. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Pittsburgh: John W. Pittock.

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TICKETS, $1 00. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. The sale of Tickets will commence on TUESDAY, March 5th, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

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AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided,* That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committee, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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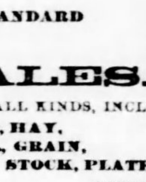

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Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA
CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
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THE
GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

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THE
Merchants' Union Express Co.,

CAPITAL.........................$20,000,000.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY OUR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Carries by Express, Money, Valuables, Freight and Parcels, over more than 13,000 miles of Express Line, at just and liberal rates, saves Millions yearly to Express Shippers, and can be made permanent only by their liberal patronage. This we hope to merit and receive.

OFFICE, 145 WOOD STREET.

WM. LITTLE, Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after FEBRUARY 25th, 1867, Trains will arrive and Depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a m	10:15 a m
Mail	6:45 a m	6:35 p m
Mixed	9:20 a m	9:35 p m
Express	2:20 p m	10:10 p m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:20 p m	9:50 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.	5:05 p m	8:30 a m

Leave.	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2:05 a m	7:20 a m	2:30 p m
Arrive			
Columbus	10:50 a m	6:20 p m	11:30 p m
Cincinnati	3:30 p m	5:00 a m	5:00 a m
Indianapolis	8:00 p m	7:55 a m	7:55 a m
Terre Haute	11:00 p m	12:30 a m	12:30 a m
St. Louis	8:00 a m	8:00 p m	8:00 p m
Louisville	5:00 a m	3:00 p m	3:00 p m
Cairo	1:15 p m	1:30 a m	1:30 a m
Chicago	10:00 p m	8:00 a m	8:00 a m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:30 a m	12:00 m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:20 a m	6:10 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9:30 a m	8:00 a m
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1:30 p m	7:15 p m
Express	3:15 p m	11:20 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	2:30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	2:30 a m

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA
Central Railroad.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Daily Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	3:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex.	10:50 a m
Johnstown acm.	9:50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1:20 p m	Braddock No 1.	3:40 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:00 p m
Braddock No. 1.	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10:00 p m
Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:05 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:25 p m	Johnstown Ac.	250 p m
		*Daily all others Sundays excepted.	

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 a. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:35 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	5:30 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:20 a m	Mail	6:05 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	9:20 a m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:20 a m
Express	10:45 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:25 a m
Sharpsbg No 3.	11:35 a m	Sharpsbg No 3.	10:15 a m
Sharpsbg No 4.	1:50 p m	Sharpsbg No 4.	11:50 a m
Mail	4:20 p m	Express	2:05 p m
Freeport No 2.	6:00 p m	Sharpsbg No 5.	3:50 p m
Sharpsbg No 5.	6:50 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:50 p m
Sharpsbg No 6.	9:05 p m	Sharpsbg No 6.	7:50 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply at Depot to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:30 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:25 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:25 a m
Chic. Ex. Mail.	7:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Mail.	1:30 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:30 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:15 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:45 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9:40 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
F. Br'tn Acc.	9:00 a m	N. Brt'Acc.	7:30 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:50 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:35 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	9:45 a m
Wells'AN C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:15 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 a m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 a m

☞10:25 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily. No Train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
no19

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:30 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866,

FAST EXPRESS

Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny, 6:10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin, 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:30 P. M.; Niagara Falls, 7:35 P. M.

MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Allegheny, 1:20 P. M.; arrives Meadville, 11:00 P. M.

Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin.

Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Erie, Pa.
J. A. BURCH,
General Ticket Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

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FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
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273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market price, all kinds of Pittsburgh manufactured goods, and every description of Merchandise.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—Butter, 1,000 lbs prime fresh roll Butter; Lard, 1,060 lbs fresh leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry Apples; Peaches, 200 bush. bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese, 300 boxes mild cutting Cream; Cheese, 200 do mild cutting Hamburg; Cheese, 150 do mild cutting Goshen; Sorghum, 50 bbls. bright and choice; Apples, 100 bbls. choice Russets, &c. Full stock of Groceries in store. For sale by H. RIDDLE,
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ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

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(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
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Which are offered to city and country dealers at low prices for cash, comprised, in part, of

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25 bbls. Branjes, Ockershausen & Co's Syrup;
40 boxes Havana Sugar;
150 bbls. Refined Sugar;
10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
100 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Coffee;
100 half chests Green and Black Tea;
25 half chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs English Bi-Carb Soda;
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Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867. tf

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Carbon Oil Lamps,
CHANDELIERS,
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PIPE WORKS.
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Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.

Also, a full assortment of
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I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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CITY MATTERS.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for this Day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 200. John Heath vs. Steamboat Dictator.
Nos. 106, and 107. Hass & Krauss vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.
No. 115. Catherine B. Negley vs. James McCully et al.
No. 120. Robinson, Rea & Co., vs. Monongahela Insurance Co.
No. 193. Matilda Douglas, et al., vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.
No. 3. Laughlin & Co. vs. Steamboat Traveler.
No. 4. Millingar & Bidwell vs. James B. Corey et al.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 147. Addison Reno vs. Wm. Perkins.
No. 148. Addison Reno vs. Thos. Perkins et ux.
No. 17. Jacob Berreigh vs. John Bricker et al.
No. 22. Henry B. Connor vs. John D. Williams.
No. 32. Alexander McKee vs. P. P. Demorest.
No. 41. Joseph Crites vs. Mary Hamilton et al.
No. 53. Richard M. Gano vs. B. L. H. Dabbs.
No. 63. Reed brothers vs. Millingar & Bidwell.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

Yesterday morning after the list of jurors had been called, the case of D. Carson & Co. vs. W. B. Yonkey, being an action to recover a balance alleged to be due for bark delivered on contract, was taken up. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $92 40, when defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor.

Wier & Steele vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plaintiffs allege that they owned a two-story brick building on Washington street, between Liberty and Prospect streets, which was used as a carriage and wagon manufactory, and that in October, 1864, defendants excavated Washington street, for a distance of sixty feet to a depth of thirty feet, obstructing the travel on said street for a period of ten months, interrupting and interfering with plaintiffs' business. The amount of damages claimed is two thousand dollars. On trial.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

Upon the assembling of this Court yesterday morning, the case of Atkinson and Snively vs. Robert Woods, was taken up. This is an action to recover $1,270 31, with interest from February, 1866, alleged to be due plaintiffs for plastering defendant's dwelling, located in Chartiers township. The defendant claims that plaintiffs contracted to do the whole job of plastering in a workmanlike manner and before a given time, neither of which conditions were fulfilled. The case occupied the attention of the Court during the entire day, and is still on trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer commenced yesterday morning. The lists of Jurors were called, but there being less than a quorum of Grand Jurors present, they were not charged.

The Register's Court was then opened, and after confirming a large number of accounts presented by Register Gray, an adjournment was ordered until two o'clock.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

On the re-assembling of Court in the afternoon, a quorum of grand jurors answered, when Wm. H. Barker was designated as foreman.

Judge Sterrett then delivered a very lengthy but able and comprehensive charge in regard to the duties of grand jurors, and the functions which they were called upon to exercise. The charge contained some statistical information in regard to the development of crime. We extract the following:

INCREASE OF CRIME.

"The increase and prevalence of crime—especially of the more aggravated types—is a subject that should arrest the attention, and call forth the active efforts of every philanthropist. An inspection of our criminal calendar does not exhibit an alarming increase in the *number* of crimes that are brought to our notice; but when we compare their grade and character with those of former years, we cannot fail to notice that those of later years are characterized by greater atrocity. And there is reason to believe that the proportion of those that escape trial and punishment is greatly increased. In the last few years, the following is the number of criminals that have been brought to the attention of this court—embracing crimes and misdemeanors of every description, from simple breaches of the peace to the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders:

In 1860	1,649 cases.
In 1861	1,249 cases.
In 1862	1,116 cases.
In 1863	1,271 cases.
In 1864	1,334 cases.
In 1865	1,538 cases.
In 1866	1,681 cases.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CRIME.

"In 1860 the number was nearly as great as in 1866. From that year until the end of 1862 there was a rapid decrease; since then there has been a gradual increase. Comparing the last year, 1866, with 1862, the increase is over fifty per cent. The proportion of the higher grades of felony is still greater. We are very apt to attribute this increase of crime to the demoralizing effects of the civil war, but it may well be questioned whether other causes have not had greater influence in bringing about this result than at first sight is generally supposed. When a nation is struggling for life with a domestic foe, and the energies of a people are enlisted in the common cause, it is very natural to expect that the sundering of social ties, throwing off the restraint of domestic life, and the exposure to temptations of the camp would result in demoralization and crime. But there is reason to believe that the evils arising from this cause have been less than is generally supposed. It should be borne in mind that during the war great numbers of abandoned men, and even criminals, were drawn here from all parts of the world by the cohesive attraction of plunder. Hundreds of these, in the shape of bounty jumpers, camp followers, etc., were to be found in the wake of our armies; and since the return of peace they are scattered over the country, and form a large per centage of those who are filling up our jails and penitentiaries. Again, we know that in numerous instances the influences of camp life are salutary instead of pernicious. The moral character of many was radically reformed, and in other cases developed and strengthened; so that, upon the whole, the increase of crime in our midst, and all over the land, should not be ascribed so much to the demoralizing influence of the war as to numerous other causes which combine to produce the result.

THE CURSE OF INTEMPERANCE.

"One of the most prominent causes of increased and increasing lawlessness is intemperance—the great nursery of crime, wickedness and misery. Judging from experience, we would be quite safe in saying that three-fourths of all the criminal charges we are called upon to investigate, are chargeable, directly or indirectly, to the excessive use of intoxicating drink. And when we couple this with the untold suffering, misery and wretchedness caused by the same pernicious habit, we are prepared to form some faint conception of its far reaching and baneful influence. It is, indeed, the very fountain of crime, and its deleterious effects are readily traced through all the processes of criminal justice as administered in our courts.

OTHER CAUSES OF CRIME.

"Closely connected with this, in some respects, are the low and demoralizing haunts of vice, and so-called places of amusement, of which, unfortunately, we have too many. The yellow-covered literature, with which the country is flooded, and in which vice, in all its hideous deformities, is dressed up in the form of virtue, performs its part of the work. Gambling houses, lotteries, gift enterprises and swindling operations of various kinds—appealing to the capacity and baser passions of both old and young—contribute their share. The cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons may be added.

THE DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN.

"These and many other corrupt and corrupting influences are certainly co-operative, and the wonder is that we are not compelled to reap more of the bitter fruits. That these evil influences, and many others that might be named, are of great magnitude, mutually sustaining and supporting each other, and by their united influence producing a harvest of crime and misery, cannot well be doubted, and the question naturally arises—how are they to be abated, or even restrained?

"The terrors of the law, the fear of punishment at the bar of justice, or the bar of public opinion, may restrain evil doers for the time being, but permanent reformation must rest upon a higher principle. The standard of public sentiment must be elevated by an appeal to the moral forces by which it is moulded. Experience and the genius of our institutions both teach us that law is neither respected nor efficient for good in the community unless it is sustained by public sentiment. It is the fountain from which republican institutions receive their life. Once teach the people to trust in external enactments, rather than to the deep sources of moral action, and the security of public peace is endangered. The public conscience must be aroused to the necessity of applying the most appropriate remedy. Judge Addison remarks: 'But as the State, or its officers, cannot, like the Almighty, discern all the secret or open actions of men, much less their thoughts or intentions, it becomes the duty of every citizen to serve as eyes to the State to watch over the actions of their fellow-citizens—give information of all offenses to the proper officers, and secure offenders for the punishment of the law. For though in the execution of public justice, the duty of a magistrate or officer is trusted, but to some, the duty of a witness and the duty of aiding public authority is imposed upon all; and the citizen who conceals offenses against a State from the knowledge of those to whom punishment belongs, or who assists an offender to escape, or neglects proper measures to render him amenable to justice, saps the foundation of public authority and contributes to disorder and disobedience to the laws.'"

The Grand Jury retired to their room after receiving the charge of the Court, and proceeded at once to business.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

The first case called for trial was that of Mr. Eberhart, a resident of Fayette county, who was charged with illegal voting in McClure township, at the last general election. The defendant had boarded in Manchester for some weeks before the election, and slept in McClure township. He tendered his vote at the polls in Manchester but was prevented from voting there. He then went to the polls in McClure township, where his vote was received. The defense alleges that the voting was not done with fraudulent intention, even though it might not have been strictly legal. The man's family resided in Fayette county, but as he had been in Manchester more than ten days, and intended to make it his home, he thought that he was justly entitled to vote there. Being refused a vote, and being told he must vote where he slept, he voted at the polls in McClure township. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Letter from Dr. R. Hunter, of New York—No. 3.

ON CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

To the Editors of the Commercial:

Chronic Bronchitis is a local inflammation of the mucus lining of the air-tubes. Thickening, enlargement of the mucus follicles and ulceration, take place in the air-tubes of the lungs the same as in the air-passages of the nose, but the effect upon the health is very different in the two cases. In Bronchitis thickening of the mucous membrane diminishes the size of the air tubes and *shortens the breath.*

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the bronchial tubes, ramifying the substance of the lungs. Their lining membrane is very sensitive to every external influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of work-shops or float upon the wind in dusty streets, by *smoke* and the hundred irritating causes which meet our breathing in almost every place. The most common cause, however, is *a cold*, showing itself first as a catarrh of the nose, next affecting the throat and larynx, and lastly involving the bronchial tubes, when the disease is known as a seated "cold in the chest," or Bronchitis.

The acute symptoms of the cold usually subside after a short time; but the patient does not return to his former good health. He discovers a slight disposition to warmth in the hands toward evening, and cannot take the same exercise as usual without discovering that he is "short of breath." Still, he is pretty well, and, if the season be summer, he may go on to fall without expectoration. But as the winter approaches, he begins to cough, and the expectoration is found to be yellow. He may also find the fever increased to a decided hectic, with night sweats and rapid loss of flesh, in which case he will probably die before spring, with all the symptoms of consumption. Still this is not consumption at all; it is simply a chronic catarrh of the lungs.

The most common form of this disease is called "Dry Bronchitis," the essential character of which consists of a thickening of the mucous membrane, by which the air-tubes are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense glutinous kind of matter, of a greenish or bluish white color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes sealed up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate that in some degree it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France," says Lennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of Dry Bronchitis are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being short-breathed when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on very slight exertion. After a time difficulty of breathing comes on and continues for several days; the patient complaining of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough, jelly-like substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere *rasping* effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer, "No!" yet, during your conversation they will, perhaps, *hack* and raise a little jelly-like mucous half a dozen times.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis—its slow, insidious and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads—should awaken from their lethergy all who are troubled with dry and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on by sure gradation to consumption.

It is very common for Chronic Bronchitis to assume a milder form, when it is spoken of as a "winter cough." It comes on each winter, and as regularly subsides during the summer; but at every succeeding recurrence it manifests itself in greater severity, and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This form of Bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a fatal termination.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and old age. It is distinguished by the quantity and the character of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the morning, and the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty in breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last, but it passes off as soon as the lungs are free from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble, he may, however, live and attend to light duties for several years.

In addition to the varieties of Chronic Bronchitis already described, there are several others which are of less importance, because less common in their occurrence. Of these there is a kind of plastic inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, which is characterized by the formation of a false membrane or false lining to the air tubes. Patients experience great distress from want of air, because in all such cases the size of the tubes through which they breathe are diminished. I have known patients to expectorate portions of this false membrane shaped just like the tube from which it came.

Lastly, the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes is liable to *ulcerations*, which secrete a purulent matter resembling the pus expectorated in confirmed consumption. Indeed, none but the physician who has carefully observed the sputa of pulmonary invalids can detect the difference, and yet it is most desirable that it should always be detected, for the life of the patient often hangs upon the question: Does the matter expectorated indicate simple ulceration of the mucous membrane, or the breaking down of the substance of the lungs and the formation of a tuberculous cavity?

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of Bronchitis, viz, that it is *within the lung*, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any treatment which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Many physicians erroneously ascribe the bronchial disease to sore throat, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo was the only evil consequence which sprung from it, it would be of less importance, but the disease within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold, the mucous membrane is becoming thickened, and the smaller bronchial tubes closed up. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air tubes to produce the change in the blood from venos to arterial. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a dark to a bright red color. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless that is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes the carbon which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system, impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging every part. Under this condition of the blood, tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit. Thus consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating Bronchitis. It is a desideratum in the treatment of all diseases to get the remedy to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. But we can, by inhalation, reach thoroughly and naturally all diseases situated within the air tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance it means a mode of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine;" the difference being simply that one is inhaled or breathed while the other is swallowed. I am thus explicit in order to show that all medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary, but for the fact, that many appear to have got the erroneous idea that "inhalation," instead of being an improved mode of administering medicines, is some *specific* remedy, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such would be to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by *expectorant* inhalations. Having attained this object, we next seek to *allay the irritation* on which the secretion depends—to *sooth and heal the inflamed surface.* The manner of administering medicines by inhalation, in Bronchitis, is as follows: The inhaling instrument, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, hot, or warm water, according to nature of the case. The medicines prepared for a dose are then added and the patient directed to inhale deeply into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well. The *fluid being medicated* thoroughly, impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten, or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, or twice a day, on rising and on retiring. In this manner every affect that can be produced by medicine *is obtained in the lungs*, and with a degree of certainty unattainable by any other method of treatment.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Merchants' Hotel, Pittsburgh, March 2, 1867.

I HAVE been troubled with Inflammation of the Stomach, torpid Liver and diseased Kidneys for many years. I tried many doctors and patent medicines, all to no purpose. The Indian Herb Doctor has restored me. W. R. BROWN, at Woods & Matthews' Nut Factory, South Pittsburgh.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

GO TO Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, to get Pure North Carolina Tar, at the lowest prices.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE APPREHENDED.

Yesterday morning United States Deputy Marshal O'Reilly arrived in this city from St. Louis, having in his possession a capias for the arrest of John C. Mitchell, a fugitive from justice. It appears that Mitchell was arrested some time since in St. Louis, on a charge of passing counterfeit United States currency, and entered bail for his appearance on the 25th ult. for trial. He failed, however, to appear at the time stated, and information being received that he was in this city, Mr. O'Reilly was detailed to effect the arrest. Upon arriving in the city, Mr. O'Reilly called at the Mayor's office and secured the assistance of officer Cupples, and after searching for some time, discovered Mitchell at the corner of Market and Water streets. He was immediately arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, and in the afternoon, Mr. O'Reilly left for St. Louis with his prisoner. Mitchell has been in this city for several weeks, and stopped with some relatives in Lawrenceville.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

RE-ARREST OF GATES AND BOWMAN.

Harrison Gates and Zeigler Bowman, the two parties who were before Mayor Morrison on Friday last, charged with stealing four thousand dollars worth of goods from Lemon Langer, but who were discharged, are again in trouble. It will be remembered that they proved at the hearing that they were part owners of the goods, which they were charged with having stolen. It is now alleged that they never paid for their share of the goods, amounting to over two thousand dollars, which they bought on credit from six different firms in New York city. A partner in one of the firms, Ludington, Lathrop & Co., from whom Gates and Bowman bought about six hundred dollars worths of goods, noticing their previous arrest, came to Allegheny on Sunday evening, and yesterday morning engaged the services of Chief Long and officer Hess to ferret them out. The officers started immediately for Tarentum, where they found Gates and Bowman. Officer Hess took charge of what goods they had with them, amounting to about one hundred dollars worth, which he took to the Mayor's office. The accused stated that remainder of the goods, which had not been recovered by the police at the time of their former arrest, was stored in a house at Apollo, in Armstrong County. Chief Long went to Apollo and recovered about twelve hundred dollars worth more of the goods, which was also brought to the Allegheny Mayor's Office. Gates and Bowman made out a bill of all the goods they bought from Mr. Chapman, and the latter refusing to prosecute them, they were discharged.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE DIFFICULTY.

The nine persons, charged with raising a disturbance in the School House at Jack's Run, on Friday, were brought up for a hearing yesterday morning, but the case was amicably settled.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.

Colonel Lehman made an information yesterday against a boy named John Shields, charging him with the larceny of a horse and buggy and a set of harness. Shields was in the employ of Colonel Lehman, in Ross township, and on Saturday morning was sent to the Allegheny Postoffice, with the horse and buggy, for the mail. He failed to return on Saturday, and as he has not been seen or heard of since, it is supposed that he has stolen the horse and buggy. The horse is a bay, with a white hind foot and white mane, and white strips down his face. The buggy was a top vehicle with a rent in the side. Thus far no traces of the stolen property have been discovered.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Daniel McQuade appeared yesterday and made an information against Dennis McCann, for aggravated assault and battery. McQuade owns a skiff, which he had moored in the Monongahela river, near the Point. On Sunday, McCann and some companions took possession of the skiff, and it is alleged, that when McQuade remonstrated with them, McCann attacked him and beat him unmercifully. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing was held to bail for his appearance at the present term of the Criminal Court for trial.

SELLING LIQUOR TO A CONFIRMED DRUNKARD.

Mrs. Philomena Stark made an information charging J. H. Stenkle with selling liquor to a person of known intemperate habits. The defendant keeps a tavern at No. 30 Chestnut street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and it is alleged that on Saturday last he sold or gave liquor to George Stark, husband of the prosecutrix, having previously been notified not to do so, and informed that said Stark was a man of intemperate habits. A warrant was issued for Stenkle's arrest. Mrs. Stark resides in Duquesne Borough.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Henry Thomas, bar-keeper at the Scotin House, in the Diamond, was charged with committing an assault and battery on Elisha Mitchell, on Saturday, by striking him several times, knocking him down and otherwise abusing him, without just cause or provocation. Thomas has not yet been arrested.

THE STEWARTSTOWN OUTRAGE CASE.

Philip Heist and James Stewart, charged with committing an indecent assault on Mrs. Sarah Smith, at Stewartstown, about two weeks since, had a final hearing yesterday, which resulted in the discharge of Stewart, and the holding of Heist for trial at the present term of Court.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Thomas Moore was arrested yesterday on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by Mrs. Barbara Richter. The prosecutrix formerly kept a tavern and eating house in the Fifth ward, and alleges that last summer Moore obtained from her refreshments at various times, amounting in all to twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, promising to pay the money in a few days, which he failed to do, and the debt still remains unpaid. He had a partial hearing, and was held for a further hearing this morning. Moore is employed at McCully's Glass House, in the Ninth ward, and Mrs. Richter now resides at Wheeling, West Virginia.

TEARING DOWN A "TO-LET."

Christian Kepler was charged with malicious mischief, on oath of Sebastian Smithbaur. The alleged offense consisted in Keplar having maliciously torn down a "To-Let" from the front of Smithbauer's house, on Gibbons street, in the Eighth ward, on Saturday. The accused gave three hundred dollars bail to appear for trial.

DISCHARGED FROM JAIL.

Luke Neen, who was committed to jail on the 28th of February by Alderman Donaldson, was discharged yesterday, the case having been settled.

HARDWARE STORE ROBBED.

The hardware and cutlery store of J. Kennedy & Bro., on Fifth street, was entered early on Sunday morning and upwards of two hundred dollars worth of goods carried off, principally revolvers. The robbers effected an entrance through a window in the rear of the store, the panels of the shutters being cut out.

DETECTIVE GOING AWAY.

Detective Thomas P. Jones, for a long time employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has severed his connection with that corporation, and will go to New York in a few days, where he will resume duty in the office of a private detective.

Pittsburgh Female College.

As another session of this splendid institution draws to a close next week, we are reminded more forcibly than ever of its grand success. From a night of debt and embarrassment, it has in a few years become nearly an endowed college without debt. Its vast accommodations are considerably taxed to meet applications from all parts of the country for scholarships, and its large faculty is about to be further augmented by new engagements of experienced teachers. When we see this high-toned college, though nominally a Methodist institution, yet crowded with pupils of all denominations from all sections, we feel a just pride that Pittsburgh possesses such a school for young ladies. It deserves its glorious success, and we hope a yet greater measure will be awarded to it. Certainly, if exertion will accomplish entire prosperity, the College has a brilliant future ahead. President Pershing is the most indefatigable man we know, and, supported by the able Board of Trustees, will compass wonders in every department of the affairs of the institution.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst., the closing day of the session, the public are invited to something rare in the way of an Essay contest by the members of the Senior Class. The contest, which from the ability of the competitors cannot but be of an elegant character, promises to be enhanced in interest, from the fact that the following distinguished gentlemen will preside as judges on the occasion: Hon. J. P. Sterrett, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Hon. Henry W. Williams, Judge of District Court, and Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D.

With this charming entertainment will close the most successful financial and educational year in the history of the College. After the lapse of a few days, on the 20th instant, the spring term commences, and as the time is short it behooves all who want places for their daughters or others under their care to apply in person or by letter with all dispatch to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. Catalogues, with full information as to terms, &c., may be had on application to same source.

We earnestly affirm the Pittsburgh Female College to be second to none in the country for high moral tone and the facilities for thorough educational finish.

Third Lecture of Prof. Gunning's Course at East Liberty.

This evening, at the Presbyterian Church, in East Liberty, Prof. Gunning will deliver the third lecture of a most interesting series on Geology. The special subject this evening will be "Coal and Petroleum,"—a branch that has puzzled many wise heads in this region and elsewhere for some time. We are assured that these lectures so far, have been of a truly high standard, and while scientifically valuable, and by the art of the lecturer made easy of comprehension to all. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. Lecture to commence at half past seven.

DR. HUNTER's third letter will be found in this morning's paper. The subject on which it treats—"Chronic Bronchitis"—is one of very great interest, inasmuch as this disease is exceedingly common in our climate, and is often mistaken for Consumption, which it is said to resemble very closely in some stages. Probably few persons, even though well informed on most matters, have any very clear idea as to what is meant by the term *Bronchitis*. Dr. Hunter's letter gives them this information in an easy colloquial style. We cannot doubt that it will be read and appreciated as it deserves by the more intelligent portion of our readers.

LOCAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

PROSPECT MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Misionary Anniversary of the Prospect Mission Sabbath School, connected with the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, was held on Sunday afternoon at the Church building, on the corner of Elm street and Basin alley, in the Sixth ward. The attendance was very large, and a happy time was spent by those present. Instructive and pleasing addresses were delivered by Rev. A. L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria; Rev. E. B. Snyder, the retiring pastor of Christ M. E. Church, and Rev. S. P. Wolff, presiding Elder of this District. The exercises were interspersed with singing, in beautiful style, by the children, of "Marching Along," "Good Tidings," "A Cry from Macedonia" and "Beautiful River." A collection for Missionary purposes was then taken up which amounted to three hundred dollars. The money collected was devoted to constituting Robert E. Sellers, Esq., and S. M. Kier, Esq., Life Directors of the Parent Missionary Society—one hundred and fifty dollars each. At the close of the exercises, P. H. Hunter, Esq., read the various reports. The doxology was then sung, and the assemblage was dismissed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Pershing.

The present officers of the school are as follows: Superintendent, W. W. Wallace; Assistant Superintendent, Florence Kramer; Treasurer, P. H. Hunker; Secretary, John Fullerton; Librarian, Thomas Marshall.

This Mission Church is located near Prospect street, and is doing a noble work. The school numbers 130 scholars, and 21 officers and teachers. The library consists of over 300 volumes. Recently an Infant Department was organized, and it is contemplated to build an addition to the present structure to accommodate this arm of the school, and for a teacher's Bible Class or Normal Department. The officers and teachers are worthy of commendation for the good they are doing.

THE METHODIST LOVE FEAST.

The Union Methodist Love Feast, held in the Second Methodist Church, on Wylie street, on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended, and proved to be one of the most interesting occasions since the union of the non-Episcopal Methodist Church in these cities was consummated. The services were introduced by Rev. V. Lucas, pastor of the First Church, Allegheny, and Rev. George Brown D. D. One of the founders of the M. P. Church was also present, as well as all the city pastors of the denomination. It was a time of enthusiastic demonstrations, the songs of praise and shouts of joy being loud and general throughout the house. The pastor of the Second Church, Rev. J. B. Graham, is succeeding well in his work, and with all his people rejoices in the union of churches.

There are now nine or ten regular charges of this denomination in Pittsburgh and vicinity, (nearly one half as many as there are of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the same area,) with a church property, preachers' aid funds, &c., valued at $300,000. Three of these Methodist churches have fine parsonages attached. The aggregate membership has been increased several hundred within the last few weeks, and all the charges enjoy unusual prosperity.

PURCHASE OF ADRIAN COLLEGE.

The Adrian College, located at the city of Adrian, Michigan, was sold on Thursday last to the Methodist (late Methodist Protestant) church. The college is under the control of twelve trustees, eight of whom are from the Methodist church, and the remaining four are citizens of the city of Adrian. This College is one of the most magnificent in the United States.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

A CONVENIENT front office can be had by applying at 128 Fourth street.

COME AT LAST.—The Self Winding Humming Top. One thousand for the boys, at Thompson's, No. 240 Liberty street. eod

CHEAPEST place in the city to buy Latest Style Artificial Flowers and Straw Goods is at Abel & Co.'s, 54 St. Clair street, 2d Floor.

LEAD COMBS for coloring the hair and whiskers black. Sold at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store. eod

LOOK HERE.—Fenn hiso and knuckle down tight—million marbles, common, Chiney and glass, at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street. eod

NOLEN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL has the evidence of being successfully administered when other brands have been long and carefully tested without relief. The superiority of this preparation is evidenced by its increasing popularity and extended confidence in its remedial virtues. For sale by all druggists and by the proprietors, Nolen & Sweeny, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., the inventor of the sewing machine, in granting licenses to others to use his patents, reserves the right to manufacture any machine he licenses, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Empire, Singer, Weed & Co., by virtue of which he has incorporated all that is valuable in them all, into what is known as "The Howe," thus making it the perfection of sewing machines. A wise man will buy no other. Western Agency, No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. eod

INVIGORATE THE RESPONSIBLE ORGAN.—The stomach is the responsible organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics know this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them; no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished and forever! Unquestionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to the disease which has never be en known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to "fool" with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopeia perscriptions. If you want to root it out and prevent its recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefitted, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

TEMPERANCE RALLY IN ALLEGHENY TO-NIGHT.—The second anniversary of the organization of the Allegheny Temperance League will be observed this evening by a mass meeting of the friends of temperance, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church. Addresses are expected from Rev. A. K. Bell, Thomas Steel, Esq., Rev. Dr. Douglas, Colonel Clark and others. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all the friends of temperance.

MARRIED:

CAROTHERS—SEARS—On Thursday evening, February 14, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Theobald Miller, Mr. J. M. B. CAROTHERS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss GENERVA L. SEARS, of Randolph, Portage county, Ohio.

DIED:

KIRKPATRICK—On Monday, March 4th, MARY KIRKPATRICK, aged forty-nine years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Bole, No. 80 Washington street, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.

THIS EVENING the entire GREAT DRAMATIC OLIO AND BALLET TROUPE in a new and brilliant programme, including the beautiful play in three acts entitled WILLIAM TELL. The beautiful Ballet by Prof. G. W. Smith called La Gizelle, or the Night Dancers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats........75c | Dress Circle..........50c
Gallery..........25c | Private Broxes....$4 00

WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.

KNOX & ORR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

268 *Liberty Street,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE NOW CONSIDERED

Superior to any others in Market.

S. S. MARVIN,

LATE R. & J. DAVIS,

No. 91 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Fourth.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER.

Office, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, over National Bank of Commerce. T,TH,S

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

Bankers and Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1867.

There appeared to be a better tone of feeling among business circles to-day, induced no doubt by the passage of so many important measures by Congress during the few closing hours of the session. A more assured impression is made that the policy of the country is settled for some time to come on questions which, until now, were constantly agitating the public mind and unsettling commercial values. All that is lacking to impart a full tide of prosperity to our community, is a tariff that will afford our manufacturers a fair field of competition with the foreign producer. It is true the wool interest has been very graciously favored, but the great iron interest is left out in the cold. Should the new Congress take up the tariff bill where it was left, there would be some possibility of its passage.

—The gold premium was not quite so strong to-day. It is thought that the disbursement of the semi-annual interest on the Ten-forty bonds which commenced on Saturday was throwing considerable amounts of cash gold on the market, which has tended to weaken it slightly. The New York quotations from the Stock Boards show a decline in Railways and some of the Mining stocks:

Gold	138⅝
U. S. Bonds, 1881	110⅝
U. S. Bond, 5-20's, 1862	110⅝
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	107⅝
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1865	105⅝
U. S. Bonds, 7-30's	105⅝
Michigan Southern	72⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	75⅝
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	93⅝
Erie	55⅝
Chicago & Rock Island	95⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	35⅝
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	61⅛
New York Central	102⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Gregory	12⅞
Rocky Mount	4⅞
Quartz Hill	4
Hope	50c
Corydon	9
Holman	1
Nye	1sc
Smith & Parmelee	97c
Des Moines	6⅜
Symonds Fork	1⅞

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, March 2d:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
February 25	$ 454,585 89	$78,663 33
February 26	293,957 98	59,834 41
February 27	337,863 11	45,094 33
February 28	337,475 57	89,433 54
March 1	309,772 83	89,497 56
March 2	366,397 58	97,941 69
Total	$1,979,992 96	$460,433 86

—The New York *Herald* in noticing the many startling defalcations by men in high positions in banks, says: "The failure of the First National Bank of Hudson, owing to a misappropriation of its funds by the cashier, has quickly succeeded that of the National Bank of Medina, and in addition, the cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., has converted to his own use $110,000. Further we learn that State street, Boston, was in a ferment this morning owing to the disclosure of irregularities on the part of the cashier of the State Bank of that city, involving the certification of the checks of a firm of stock brokers that failed yesterday to the amount of half a million. The bank directors repudiate the action of their cashier, and the question is, who is to pay the checks. All this goes to show that much looseness and dishonesty prevail in the management of the national banks of the country, and public confidence cannot fail to be somewhat shaken in them by such a batch of delinquencies occurring almost simultaneously. The Comptroller of the Currency should promptly take charge of the affairs of those institutions which have failed, and the examination into the affairs of national banks authorized by the currency act should be conducted more frequently than has hitherto been the practice. Bank directors should also perform their duties with more thoroughness, and after being careful in their selection of cashiers be equally careful to give them salaries sufficient to enable them to live respectably, and check their accounts often enough to make defalcations next to impossible."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1867.

We have nothing new, or special, to report in regard to the markets to-day. There was a fair business doing in many branches of trade. The demand for flour continues good. Groceries are unchanged. Provisions are active. Iron has a dull sale. Dry Goods are beginning to move. There is but little doing in wheat. The butter market is largely overstocked with the common grades, and prices for such are nominal and low. From our latest exchanges we condense the following:

BOSTON.

FLOUR—The market is a little more active, according to the *Bulletin*, and there is a better feeling among both buyers and sellers. The receipts continue moderate, and foot up 34,874 bbls for the week. A large portion of this amount, however, is of inferior and unsound quality, and hardly available for the purpose of home trade. We quote Western superfine selling at $9 50@10 25; common extra, $10 50a11 25; medium extra and choice bakers' brands, $11 50@12 75; good and choice Ohio and Genesee, $13 00@15 25; St. Louis medium and good, $13 50@15 50; choice and fancy brands do., $15 25a17 00 ₱ bbl.

FISH.—The market for codfish continues to rule very quiet for the better grades, which are relatively dull and depressed, with a very limited demand for home consumption. The small sizes are selling quite freely at previous rates, for shipment to Southern latitudes. The Georges Bank fishery is now at its height, and quite a fleet has arrived at Gloucester, during the past week, generally with full fares, but the product is selling at rather low rates. We quote sales at $6 00@6 25 ₱ qtl. for medium and large Grand Bank, and $4 50@5 75 ₱ qtl. packed for small sizes. Georges are lower, and selling at outports at $6 00 ₱ qtl. Hake are in moderate request, with sales at $2 00@2 12½ loose, and $3 ₱ qtl. packed. Pollock are dull, with sales of American at $3 00@3 50, and English at $3 50@4 00 ₱ qtl.

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET.

Trade has not increased during the week, says the *Bulletin*, though fine Spring goods are in fair demand and firm. Western buyers are taking small lots only, and many of them have returned home without doing more than to merely sort up their old stocks. In some portions of the country, they have a considerable balance of heavy work still left on their hands, and they are anxious to work this off before taking their Spring stocks. They can hardly complain that Boston prices are not low enough, with season-cue goods offering at the bare cost of production. But money is very tight with most Western dealers, and they cannot afford to buy much ahead.

The leather market is very quiet, and prices for nearly all descriptions have rather a shading tendency. Consumers buy very cautiously owing to the small margin on their products; they say they must get leather cheap if they have it at all, and cannot be induced to take round lots except at a concession. But holders, also, complain of a small margin, and are not prepared to come down much even to effect large sales.

Hemlock sole is dull and in large stock, with sales at 27@32c, the outside rate for middle weights; oak do is selling at a range of 36@44c, including crop. Rough upper remains quiet at 34@37c for hemlock and 38@40c for oak. Rough calfskin are lower, and selling at 90c@$1; finished do. are quiet at $1 20@1 50, as to quality and weight. Finished leather is selling in small lots at about previous rates.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

There is still very little doing in tobacco, but the market is dull mainly in consequence of the limited supply of desirable descriptions. Good Maryland tobacco is wanted, says the *Commercial*, and fine lots would sell readily and would command full prices. Of Ohio and Kentucky there is very little offering, and no sales are making. At present there are no vessels on the berth loading tobacco. The inspections the past week were 207 hhds Maryland (76 hhds of which were reinspections,) and 64 hhds Ohio; total 271 hhds. We quote as follows:

Maryland, frosted to common, $2@3; do sound common, $3 50@4; do good common, $5@5 50; do middling, $6@8; do good to fine brown, $10@15; do fancy, $17@25; do upper country, $3@30; do ground leaves, new, $3@14; Ohio, inferior to good common, $5@8; do brown and spangled, $8@12 50; do good and fine red and spangled, $14@17; do fine yellow and fancy, $20@30 00.

In manufactured Tobacco the market exhibits no new feature. We quote:

Virginia Pounds—Fine bright, $1@1 25; good bright sound, 90c@$1; fine, a little out of condition, 65@70c; common sound, 55@60c; other qualities, out of condition, range from 30@50c; black sweet ½ lb, sound, 65@70c, and as to condition down to 20c. Western—5's and 10's, common to best, 50@75c; ½ lb. dark, 55@70c; ½ lb, bright, 80@95c; pounds, common to good, 60@65c; pounds, extra fine, 90c@1 10; navy, pounds and halfs, 85@72c.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per railroad and river, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 800 bbls; apples, 345 bbls; corn 1,752 sacks; barley, 725 sacks; rye, 24 sacks; oats, 318 sacks, and butter 47 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—The market is well supplied with apples. Prices range from $2 00, for inferior, to $4 25 ₱ bbl., for choice repacked. Sales of 30 bbls., at $2 50 ₱ bbl., reported.

BEANS—We quote choice white beans $2 50@2 75, and Navy $3 00 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a great deal of inferior butter in the market, and prices for that quality are nominal. Choice roll is rather scarce, and commands from 25@30c ₱ lb. Sales of 6 bbls roll at 20@28c ₱ lb; 10 kegs packed at 20c; 1 box ot 29c; 1,000 lbs roll at 24@25c, and 500 lbs solid packed at 18c, reported.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote Apples from first hands at 9c, and from store at 9½@10c ₱ lb. Peaches are from 16 to 20c, as to quality. Sales of small lots of halved Peaches at 19@20c, and Apples at 9@10c reported.

EGGS—We have nothing new to report in regard to the market. There is still a large quantity on the market, and prices remain as last quoted, viz: 16@18c ₱ doz. We note sales of 20 bbls. at 18c ₱ doz.

FLOUR—The market continues active. We quote common spring at $11@11 25; good spring $11 75, and choice spring $12 25@12 50 ₱ bbl; good winter $13 25; prime winter $14@14 50, and fancy $15@16 ₱ bbl. Rye flour is dull at $7 25@7 50 ₱ bbl from store. Buckwheat flour is selling from store at $3 75@4 ₱ hundred. We note sales of 10 bbls buckwheat flour at $6 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—We have no change to note in the wheat trade. Winter is quoted at $2 85@2 90, and No. 1 spring $2 55@2 60. Prices somewhat nominal. Sales of 1 car Milwaukee spring at $2 30, and 2 cars No. 1 spring at $2 55@2 57, reported. We note sales of 2 cars shelled corn, white and yellow mixed, at 60c, (to arrive). We hear of 63c ₱ bush offered for a boat load of loose car, buyer furnishing sacks, &c. Sales of 3 cars rye at $1 36 ₱ bush, reported.

ONIONS—We quote from store at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl for prime.

HAY—Sales of 1 car prime baled at $22 ₱ ton, and 6 tons common at $15, reported.

POTATOES—Market still dull. Sales from store of P. B. at 85c, reported.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Wheat market quiet, at $1 67@1 66½. Flour $5 75@6 25; Oregon $5 00. Mining stocks—Savage, $19 80; Crown Point, $3 50; Yellow Jacket, $7 50; Chollor, $2 49; Imperial, $1 82. Legal tenders, 73½.

JAMES M. RITER,

STEAMBOAT OUTFIT

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Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, for Refineries, &c., &c.
All work guaranteed. T,TH,S

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 5, 1866.

Business in the oil way remains dull. Sales could not be effected at prices that were current some days since. The river to Oil City continues in excellent navigable order. Boats arrive and depart on time. The principal portion of the receipts reach this port in flats and bulk boats. The receipts since our last by river and rail were 4,797 bbls. The sales yesterday were 6,115 bbls, in lots as follows: 1,000 bbls. Bulk, 7c; 1,000 bbls do, 7c, being equal to 12c bbls. included. Sales 135 bbls. at 7c, packages returned; 2,000 bbls. Bulk, gravity to range from 40@45, at 6¾c ₱ gallon; 2,000 bbls. Bulk, on private terms, but known to be below 7c, and 1,000 bbls., to arrive this month, at 7c. These are certainly low prices. The market contains a fair supply.

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday was very dull. We could not learn of a single transaction, for present or future delivery. Buyers are offering lower figures than holders are willing to accept. The result was, we have no sales to record. We omit figures.

TAR—Was unchanged. The last sales we reported were at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PHILADELPHIA.

During the past week there has been more spirit in the trade, than for some time past, and on the last day of the month a large amount changed hands to close maturing contracts. The market for Crude, says the *Commercial List*, early in the week, was dull, and prices fell ½ cent, but at the close there was more demand, and this concession was recovered. There has been more activity in Refined, with considerable sales for export and on speculation, and the downward tendency recorded at the close of last week has been checked. Sales of 2,000 bbls Crude at 17½@18c; 500 do on secret terms; about 5,500 bbls Refined, in bond, P. L. S. to W., on the spot, at 27@27½c; 5,000 bbls S. W. at 28@28½c; 500 bbls P. W., for March, at 28½c, b. o.; 1,500 bbls do do P. L. S. to W., at 27½@28c; 500 bbls P. L. S. to W., for April, at 28½c, b. o.; 3,000 bbls S. W. at 28½@29c, b. o.; 5,000 bbls S. W., for May, at 29½@30c, b. o.; 500 bbls P. L. S. to W. at 29½c, b. o.; 4,000 bbls S. W., for June, at 30½@31c; 500 bbls P. L. S. to W. at 30c; 1,000 bbls S. W., for July, at 32c; 1,000 bbls P. L. S. to W., for August, at 32c; 4,000 bbls S. W., for August, at 33@33½c; 3,000 bbls, deliverable from March to July, at 28c, rising one cent per month; 4,500 bbls S. W., from August to September, at an average of 33c; 1,000 bbls S. W., for September, at 33c; and 1,000 bbls S. W., for October, at 33c. 1,000 bbls Mount Farm Lubricating sold on secret terms. Free oil is dull at 45@48c. Prices of Residuum are nominal at $4@4 50.

The receipts during the week were 1,550 barrels crude and 4,400 barrels refined. The exports during the week were only 1,115 gallons. Total export since January 1st, 2,189,388 gallons against 3,387,455 gallons same time in 1866. Nineteen vessels are now loading for foreign ports.

BOSTON.

The market for both crude and refined oil continues very dull, says the *Bulletin*, so far as the regular trade is concerned; though at present low prices, a little speculative tendency has been developed, with a few round sales for future delivery. There is nothing doing in the export trade, but refiners are taking small lots of raw material to provide for forward contracts, and the manufactured article is selling in small lots to consumers. We quote crude Petroleum in small lots at 20@21c; refined is selling at 30@32c for Western, 35@36c for Boston, and 37c for Kerosene. Bonded lots are held at a range of 30@35c, as to quality and brand. Naptha is selling at a range of 22@25c per gallon, as to gravity. Residuum is mostly nominal at $4@5 ₱ bbl.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Squire & Ainsworth	110	Johnston & Payne	20
David Hay	50	J. Mawhinney	135
Fisher Bros	2,463	J. Wilkins	771
Jackson Bros	1,100	Nat. Ref. & S. Co.	204
Total			4,797

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 220 bbls refined, Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 100 bbls refined, Phila.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

COMMERCIAL OFFICE, March 4, 1867.

Opening spring finds dry goods jobbers very uncertain what course to pursue, and the result of the very unsatisfactory position of affairs is that they conclude that until business seems to assume some permanent shape they will only buy for daily wants. New stock are arriving, and before the 10th of the month assortments will be in good shape, so that merchants purchasing in this market can have a sight of spring styles. One thing is determined upon, namely—buyers who have the reputation of being slow, and who habitually neglect prompt settlements, will be coolly received, and but few if any such parties can get goods without paying for them. Cash and prompt thirty day men will have every attention, and all the ruling inducements will be at their command.

Jobbers, during the past six months, have had their patience and good nature so seriously imposed on that they now propose, as far as possible, to avoid taking any risks, and not only decline selling parties that are known to be irresponsible, but will also decline opening accounts with those who are good, but who seem to think that dry goods are only jobbed for amusement.

Lumber and iron dealers who have stores are frequently suggesting that a little more credit should be granted them for their supplies of dry goods, but propositions of that nature are not received with much regard, as jobbers would much rather place their goods in smaller quantities in the hands of dealers of even moderate means, who pay promptly, than sell them to rich firms who only settle when they feel like it, and who never feel like it in any reasonable time.

Prices are changing but little. Manufacturers can not produce their fabrics at less than the present prices, and it is thought that an active demand would cause a slight advance. We quote:

Anchor Sheeting	22	Gloucester	17½
Penn	22	Amoskeag	18@17
Wamsutta	20	Wamsutta	13½
Ohio Valley	15@20	Lancaster Ging.	23@25
Mt. Vernon	20	Berkshire	23@24
S. Brown	17½@18	Glasgow	24
Pep. Brown	24	De Laines	25
Merrimack D Prints	18	Farmers & M's C'mb	55
Sprague	15	Jeans	25@75
America	14	Colored Cambrics	15@16
Manchester	15	Corset Jeans	15@18

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Trade during the past week has been generally moderate, says the *Iron Age*, and the demand for metals light, buyers confining their purchases to their immediate wants. A more confident feeling as to the spring business, however, exists, and it is generally anticipated it will be good. Buyers all through the country have been actuated by a belief in low specie prices, and have been waiting for the New York *Tribune's* era of specie payments and its abolition of the National banks. But, as neither of these events have "passed once," it is likely that things may take their own natural course, and prices be allowed to stand at producing cost. There is some trouble brewing in the unreasonable stand of the trades unions, and of co-operative societies, who are everywhere clamoring for $5 a day wages, and for the eight hour labor system. Strikes are anticipated generally and are threatened, particularly by some of the artisans in iron.

Copper—There have again been large transactions. Ingot at 27½@32c, for Baltimore and Lake. The demand for consumption has greatly increased, and prices are tending upward. In sheathing and manufactured copper the business is improving.

Antimony—Demand improving, at 12@12½c., whole lots.

Pig Iron—With very large arrivals of Scotch iron, prices have again declined, and stocks are heavier than ever. In Boston there have arrived recently 7,100 tons; in Providence the arrivals have been large, also in New York, and the stocks are accumulating very largely. In American, the transactions have been very few. Sales of No. 1 are quotable at $45@44, with little inquiry, at present. Buyers are made shy by anticipated labor troubles. No. 2 extra quotable at $42@43. No. 3 $40@42, with few sales and no inquiry just now.

Bar Iron—Quiet, prices from mills are $95@105 for refined; ex-stores $100@105 higher; buyers are very shy.

Scrap Iron—No 1 wrought, dull at $48; no trade.

Old Rails—Are offered at $44@46; buyers at $44@45; demand quiet. About 1,000 tons sold at $45.

Spelter—Moderate demand at 9½c, gold; store prices, 9½@9¾c., currency.

Lead—Ex ship, 6½@6¾c, gold; store prices are at 9½@9¾c.

Tin—Store prices, Straits, 31½@32c; English, 31½@31¾c. Special lots at contracting prices. Whole lots have been less firm, and holders have been inclined to concede.

Tin Plate—Business has been good from all quarters; prices in gold have been firm, in currency higher, because of the much better trade and higher gold rate.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig metal is dull at the decline, says the *North American*. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $46@48 50 ₱ ton; No. 2 at $43@44, and No. 3 at $38@40 ₱ ton. Scotch pig moves slowly at $46@47. Manufactured Iron is firmly held, but the demand is limited. We quote American railroad bars at $85@90; English do at $90@100, and American bars at $95@100 ₱ ton.

IRONTON, O.

There appears to be the greatest stagnation in all branches of the iron business, says the *Register*, of Thursday last. Prices have not materially changed from the rates last quoted. Transactions in No. 2 mill have occurred at $47 50, which is the maximum rate. Foundry, No. 1 is held at $48@49; cold blast at $60@65. The stock of pig metal in this section is very low, and cannot last until the next blast. The amount on hand is diminishing very fast. During the past week 1,464 tons were shipped from this point, and the prospect is that the draft will to some extent, continue. The trade in bar is very dull. There is plenty on hand, and the Lawrence Mill is now engaged in working some into hoop in order to fill the demands of their customers. Flat, round and square, bolted, is still quoted at 5c. The Nail Mill has again commenced operations. The stock on hand is not heavy, and orders not so abundant as a few weeks ago. Prices held at $6 75 for 10d. The furnace companies have not yet completed their arrangements for getting in stocks for this year's blasts. It is thought, however, that the terms on which the work will be given out, will be about the same as last year, and that the general cost of production will not be changed.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

New Orleans.

PER STEAMER MESSENGER—A H Childs & Co, 101 bales cotton; Clark & Co, 26 bales, 5 bags cotton, 225 sacks oat meal, 153 sacks cake, 4 bbls pork, 1 keg lard; James Murphy, 5 packages furniture; Leamon & Weise, 19 packages furniture; Capt A Jacobs, 2 doz chairs; Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 1 case tobacco; Agent N C & B R R, 1 case tobacco; Atterbury & Co, 2 boxes glass ware; Adams & Co, 20 boxes glass ware; Capt C W Batchelor, 1 bx cigars; B B Campbell, 11 boxes wine; J Exhenlaner, 3 boxes slate; Excelsior Glass Works, 10 boxes glass ware; C Flatowsky, 6 boxes soap; Fry & Scott, 4 bxs glass ware; John Graham, 1 bbl sugar, Samuel Hounsheim, 5 hogsheads tobacco, 1 box samples; Jones & Laughlins, lot railroad iron; W S Jones, 6 cases tobacco; J Myers & Son, 2 boxes frames; Mackeown & Bro, 1 case soap; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 30 packages dried fruit, 28 bbls molasses; T H Nevin & Co, 2 crates kegs; A Holstein, 1 tierce hams, 1 box tongs, 74 bundles hides; A & J H Graetzinger, 600 bundles green hides; Camp, Moye & Co, 8 bbls lard oil; I Dickey & Co, 8 bbls lard oil; B L Fahnestock & Co, 10 bbls lard oil; W M Gormley, 5 bbls lard oil, 20 boxes candles; D Haworth, 6 bbls spirits, 10 bbls lard oil, 5 boxes candles; E Heazelton, 20 bbls lard oil; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 5 bbls lard oil; Newcomer & Co, 3 bbls lard oil; John Porterfield & Co, 5 bbls lard oil, 40 bxs candles, 1 case glycerine; R Robinson & Co, 8 bbls lard oil, 10 boxes candles; White, Bros & Co, 3 bbls signal oil; R & A Carson, 13 bbls liquors; P Schleget, 6 bbls whisky; J Dalzell & Son, 45 tcs grease; J P Hanna & Co, 76 hogsheads hams, 2 tcs hams; J Reamer, 122 oil barrels; Arbuckles & Co, 100 bbls molasses; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 15 do; Schomaker & Lang, 103 do; F H Myers & Co, 50 do.

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COMPRESSED AND CUT BUNGS,

And would respectfully call the attention of Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., to our stock before purchasing elsewhere. And have also on hand a large stock of Rosin, Pitch, Irish Moss, Wood Shovels, Corks, Plugs, Taps, &c., which we will sell at Eastern prices.

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Stave and Lumber Co.,

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Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust,

In any form and of any size with promptness and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of WM. FITZSIMENS, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against or being indebted to the estate will present them for settlement.

JOHN DYER, Esq.,
C. C. BOYLE,
Executors.
TU

COACH-MAKERS'

ROTARY VISES.

I have just received a full assortment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They are the best Vises in the market for Coach-makers.

JAMES BOWN,
WS 136 Wood street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1867.

PROVISIONS—Market firm; prices tend upwards. Mess pork advanced 12½c, with sales for cash at $19 25@19 50. The offerings of bulk meats are light and market strong. Lard firm but quiet.

DRESSED HOGS—In light supply and unsettled; sales at $8 00@8 50.

FLOUR—Steady and firm, with a scarcity of the better grades of spring and extra.

WHEAT—Advanced 1@2c; the market for No. 2 spring closes firm at $1 91½@1 92, No. 1 spring sold at $2 21, regular, and at $2 27 for fresh receipts in Rock Island elevator.

CORN—In active speculative demand, as another attempt is being made to work a corner; prices advanced 2@2½c, with sales of No. 1 at 78⅝@79⅛c closing firm with few buyers at outside price.

OATS—Steady and firm, with few buyers at the outside price, closing at 41@41½c for winter receipts of No. 2.

LIVE HOGS—Quiet at $6 15@7 for common light to good smooth.

RECEIPTS—2,330 bbls flour, 8,400 centals wheat, 15,700 centals corn, 1,700 centals oats, 484 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—6,800 bbls flour, 8,200 centals wheat, 1,800 centals corn, 1,800 centals oats.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 138⅝.

NEW YORK, March 4—P. M.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

Was heavy and dull at the Stock Exchange, with an average decline of ½@⅝ per cent. The unfavorable bank statement and general disappointment on the loan certificate bill, tended to produce this. After session the market was firmer, with partial recovery in prices. Government Securities were very quiet; without change. Border State bonds dull, with a marked decline on Missouri. The steamship list was lower. Miscellaneous shares inactive. Among the coal stocks Cumberland was down, but otherwise the market was firm. At the afternoon boards stocks were generally dull and lower, the prevalent heaviness continuing to the close. The bull element is very weak and the lack of a leader is severely felt. Wm. Heath & Co. give the following 6 P. M. prices: Ohio certificates, 26@26½; Western Union, 42@42⅛; Pacific Mail, 123@124; Atlantic Mail, 81½@82; New York Central, 102⅝@102⅞; Erie, 54½@54⅝; do. preferred, 71@72; Hudson, 135@139; Reading, 101⅛@101⅜; Michigan Central, 107@107⅜; Michigan Southern, 71⅝@71⅜; Illinois, 115@115¼; Pittsburgh, 85@85½; Toledo, 117@117½; Rock Island, 95⅛@95⅜; Northwestern, 34⅝@35; do. preferred, 63⅛@63⅜; Fort Wayne, 93@93⅛.

MONEY MARKET

Remains easy at 5@6 per cent. on call loans, and 6@7 per cent. for prime discount.

GOLD

Closed quietly at 138⅝. Loans were made to-day from flat to 7 per cent. for carrying.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Dull and steady; Registered '81, 110@110⅛; Coupons 1881, 111@111⅛; 5-20 Coupons '62, 110⅛@110⅜; Coupons '64, 107⅞@108; Coupons '65, 108⅛@108⅜; Coupons '65, January and July, 105⅛@105⅜; 10-40s registered, 97⅞@98⅛; 10-40 Coupons, 98@98⅛; August 7-30s, 105⅝@105⅞; June 7-30s, 105⅝@105⅞.

MINING STOCKS

Dull and lower. American Flag, $1 25; Des Moines, $2 40@2 50; Gold Hill, $4 20; Quartz Hill, $4 05; Columbia, $2 20; Gregory, $12 65; People's, $1 75; Key Stone, $6.

COPPER STOCKS.

Prices of Mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Canada, 60c; Copper Falls, 25; Franklin, 26; Hancock, 8; Huron, 24; Isle Royal, 10; Minnesota, 10; Quincy, 34.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$260,166,436	Inc.	$2,342,442
Specie	11,579,381	Dec.	1,934,075
Circulation	33,234,433	Inc.	288,292
Legal Tender	63,014,186	Dec.	139,700
Deposits	198,018,914	Dec.	401,433

NEW YORK, March 4.—Money market rather more active for call. Sterling heavy at 108⅝@108⅞ for first class bills. Gold rather easier, opening at 139, declining to 138⅝, and closing at 138⅝. Government stocks firm. Freights to Liverpool quiet and without decided change.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton dull, heavy and declining; sales 800 bales at 31@31½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 2,765 bbls; market 10@15c lower, with rather more doing; sales 6,100 bbls at $9 50@9 90 for super State and Western; $10 80@13 50 for choice do; $10 55@11 50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, market closing dull for California. Whisky quiet and steady. No receipts of Wheat; market dull and drooping; sales 27,000 bushels at $2 00@2 15 for common to fair Chicago spring, and $2 10 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Rye less active, lower and scarcely so firm; sales 3,500 western at $1 12@1 16. Barley quiet. Canada peas dull; sales 2,700 bush at $1 30, free. Receipts of corn 1,800 bush; market better, with a fair demand for export and home use; sales 67,000 bush at $1 07@1 08 for mixed western in store; $1 09@1 10 for do afloat; $1 10 for western yellow in store; $1 09 for yellow southern afloat, and $1 10 for white southern. Receipts of oats 1,126 bushels; oats more active, and without decided change; sales 49,000 bush at 58@62c for western; 68@70c for State. Rice dull at 10½@11c for Carolina. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; sales 1,200 hhds Cuba at 10½@10¾c. Molasses scarce and firm; no sales. Petroleum dull at 17@17½c for crude, and 28½@29c for refined in bond. Hops quiet and firm at 30@70c for new. Pork firm; sales 3,250 bbls at $21 25@21 52 for new mess, closing at $21 50 for Western; $20 25@21 62 for old mess; $16 75@17 25 for prime, and $19 50@20 25 for prime mess; also, 2,250 bbls new mess at $21 37@21 62, seller and buyer March and April. Beef steady; sales 650 bbls at previous prices. Tierce beef quiet; sales 170 tierces at $29 00@33 00 for prime mess, and $33 00@36 00 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 150 bbls at $33 00@36 50. Bacon quiet; sales 430 boxes at 10@10¼c for Cumberland; 11½@14c for short ribbed. Cut meats firm; sales 58 pkgs at 9@11c for shoulders, and 11½@13½c for hams. Dressed hogs 10c for Western; 10½@11c for city. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 875 bbls at 12@12½c for old, and 12½@13½c for new. Butter dull at 16@25c. Cheese dull.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour quiet and nominally easier; lower grades of California sold at $13 50. Wheat closed dull at $2 18@2 28 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Rye closed quiet at $1 12@1 16 for Western. Barley dull. Corn firmer and in fair export demand at $1 06@1 08½ in store, and $1 10 afloat for mixed Western. Oats steady at 59@61½c for Western. Whisky dull at 30@33c for bonded. Pork firmer at $21 62½, cash, and $21 62½@21 85, regular, for new Western mess. Beef steady and moderately active. Cut meats firm. Bacon quiet at 10½c for Cumberland middles. Dressed hogs quiet at 9½@9¾c for Western. Lard quiet at 12½@13½c for fair to prime.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour unchanged and steady; Superfine $9 75@10 25; trade brands $11 50@13 50, and fancy do $15@16. Wheat is firmer as regards Spring, and No. 1 sold at $2 47, and held at $2 50 at the close; Winter dull at $2 87@2 90 for No. 1. Corn in good demand at the close, and prices a shade higher; car 56@57c; shelled 62c in elevator, and 77c in sacks. Oats steady; sales of 4,000 bush at 52c for No. 1 in Elevator. Rye $1 24@1 25 for No. 1. Barley $1 50@1 60 for prime to choice fall. Cotton is dull and prices are nominal at 27½@28c for middling upland. Whisky in moderate demand at 26c in bond. Mess pork held firmly under advices from New Orleans, and city brands are held at $20 50@20 75, and but few willing to sell; 700 bbls country packed sold at $20 25. Bulk meats held ½c higher, which checked the demand; in the forenoon 400,000 lbs, chiefly country, sold at 7½c for shoulders, 9½c for sides, and 10½c for hams. Bacon in good demand for clear sides at 12c, but they were held at 12½c at the close, and shoulders sold at 9½@9¾c; rib sides 10⅞c, and clear rib 11¾c, the demand chiefly for shoulders and clear sides. Sugar cured hams in good demand at 15@15½c, canvassed and packed. Lard ¼c higher; sales of country at 12½c, and city at 13½c, and at the close it was difficult to buy to any extent at these rates. Coffee steady at 26@28c for Rio. Sugar firm at 12@13c for Cuba, 14@15c for Porto Rico and New Orleans. Molasses 80@90c. Clover seed $8 75; timothy dull; flax $2 50@2 60. Butter 22@25c for light colored roll, and 30@33c for choice yellow. Eggs 16c, and in fair demand. Linseed oil dull at $1 45@1 46. Tallow in demand at 11c for prime city. Cracklings in good demand at $1 75@2 00 per 100 lbs. Gold 138 buying, and 139 selling. Exchange firm. No change in the money market.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Receipts 5,130 beeves, 17,759 sheep and lambs, 13,963 hogs. 4,278 beeves were from Illinois, 770 from Ohio, 181 from Indiana, 100 from Kentucky, and 41 from Michigan. Under a largely increased supply there is a falling off in prices of $5 to $10 per head in medium to choice beeves today, with 2,479 head on the books at Hundreth-st., and 281 to arrive. During day brokers could not keep prices at the mark of Monday, and before noon there was a general concession, and prices were 1c lower on all grades. The average quality was better than for a long time, the bulk of offerings being good to prime Illinois and Ohio steers of 7@9 hundred, hence the average of all sales cannot be lowered, and this high average of quality keeps the range narrow and quotations only ½c ₱ lb lower. There were but few cattle sold for less than 15c, and but a limited number for more than 17c. Quotations—Extra, 17@17½c; prime, 16@16½; good, 15@15½; medium, 14@14½c; poor to medium, 13@14c; worst, 12@12½c; average, 15c.

Sheep—The market has been unsteady, and prices have fluctuated considerably since last Monday. Under light arrivals and a fair demand from sheep butchers, prices advanced, so that on Wednesday last good sheep sold at 9½@9¾c, and extra lots 10@10½c. On Thursday the demand was not quite so firm, and on Friday sellers conceded about ½c to sell out, and on Saturday about ¼c more. To-day, however, with very light receipts, the decline of Saturday was recovered, and the market was pretty firm at 7½c for common, and 9¼c for prime. One lot of 86 pound sheep sold at 8¾c; another lot of 110 pounds average at 9½c. In consequence of recent losses to sheep brokers by the failure of certain butchers, the principal brokers of New York have organized what they term a "Sheep Brokers' Protective Union for mutual protection."

Swine—On Saturday fair to prime was selling at 8½@8⅝c; to-day, with 1,900 on the market, sales are low at from 8@8⅛c, and the tendency was downward.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Receipts have been very heavy from the West, but the market has ruled active at last week's quotations, nearly all the stock in the yards having changed hands. New York advices today caused a decline from ¼ strong to ½c. on all quotations, but the market remains buoyant and business brisk. Market rates—extra quality, $14 00 to $16 00 for heavy oxen and steers; $8 00 @ $8 50 for good; $10 00 to $14 00 for cattle; and steers $6 75@$7 75; fair $9 50 to $10 00; cows and heifers $5 00@$6 50. Receipts Sunday and Monday 2,142 head; shipments Sunday and Monday 2,556 head.

Sheep market—There is a slight improvement in the market, and shippers have advanced. Receipts and shipments very light. Sheep—Heavy long-wooled, ₱ cwt., $6 50a7 00; fair fine-wooled Western, $5 75@7 00; lambs, $6 00@7 00.

Hogs—The market rules very dull; in the face of heavy receipts business is confined to large shipments East. Prime heavy hogs range from $7 00@7 75 ₱ cwt. Receipts, 4,500 head; shipped, 3,978 head. Dressed hogs, although the season approaches the close, are in very active demand at $9 50 ₱ cwt. for city dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Dry Goods—The market opens with a fair degree of activity for cotton fabrics. Printed calicoes are particularly active, and prices firm. We are on the eve of a large trade. The passage of the tariff bill will have a tendency to advance prices of woolen and all imported material. Printing cloths, 11@11¼c for 64 square. Merrimac prints, 18 to 20c; Sprague's and Pacific prints, 18c; Arnold's and Lowell, 14½c; Home and Hovey, 11c. American delaines, 25c. Lancaster ginghams, 23c; Glasgow, 22c. Ladies' sacking cloth, $1 37½@1 50. Exeter unbleached muslins, 16c; Laconia E, 16c; Shannon, 16½c; Indian Head 4-4, 22c; do 7-8, 17½c; and Massachusetts B B, 17c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Tobacco steady; demand fair; prices unchanged. Cotton dull at 27c for middling. Flour—low grades dull and drooping; high grades firm; superfine $9 50; extra $10@12 50; double extra $10 65@14 50. Wheat firm at $4 75@4 80 for prime fall; $4 90@4 95 for choice. Corn slow at $1 42@1 54. Oats dull at $1 91@2 05. Provisions steady; mess pork $20 00. Bacon shoulders 9¼c; rib sides 11¼c; clear sides 12¼c; canvassed sugar cured hams 15c. Lard firmer at 11½@11¾c for kettle. Whisky dull, lower and unsettled, with sales at $2 10@2 12.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Sales 95 hhds tobacco at fully sustained rates; light lugs, $3 00; selections, $20 25. Super flour, $10. Corn, 71@75c in bulk. Oats, 63c. Wheat nominal. Prime New Orleans sugar, 14½c. Mess pork, $20 50. Bulk shoulders, 7½c. Clear sides, 10½c, loose; bacon shoulders, 9½c, packed; lard, in tierces, 12¼c. Whisky, free, $2 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour dull and firm. Wheat advanced; sales at $2 63 for No. 1; $2 40@2 41 for No. 2; $2 00@2 02 for No. 3; $2 00@2 09 for rejected. Oats dull at 42 for No. 2. Provisions advancing; sweet pickled hams, 11½c; prime lard, 12½c. Dressed hogs steady at $7 75@8 25.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton quiet at 28@29c. No change in the other markets.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W S Proctor, 20 kegs butter, 222 bushels potatoes; A King & Co, 100 bbls lime; Gillespie & Mitchell, 1 car lumber; McQuinn & Douglas, 1 car lumber; W W Rigdon, 5 cars lumber; Shoenberger & Blair, 4 cars iron ore; Bryan & Caughey, 2 cars iron ore; A Rea, Jr, 3 bbls apples, 1 half barrel beans; W P Beck & Co, 12 bbls apples; C F Degelman, 1 lot old rope, 1 lot scrap iron; Godfrey & Clark, 8 coils old rope; R H Collins, 21 chimney tops; Joseph McAlpine & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Pettit & Newlin, 2 bbl eggs; Schomaker & Lang, 1 bbl vinegar; C P Markle & Co, 8 sacks rags; T C Jenkins, 6 bbls eggs, 5 bbls butter, 1 bbl beans; Graff & Keiter, 6 bbls, 5 kegs butter, 7 bbls eggs; H Voigt & Co, 1 half barrel butter, 3 bbls eggs; H Riddle, 2 bbls eggs; Dauler, Close & Co, 12 bundles chairs; Shackleit & Auday, 3 bbls eggs, 2 half barrels butter; Van Gorder & Shepard, 2 bbls eggs, 2 packages butter; W J Meek, 2 barrels butter, 1 bbl eggs; Emile Schalk, 1 car staves.

ALLEGHENY STATION—John Mans, 8,000 feet lumber; Stewart & Langenheim, 13 sacks mill feed; John Herbert, 1 bbl eggs.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

John Dunlap, 1 package copper; J Kirkpatrick, Bros & Co, 1 sack clover seed; C P Markle & Co, 20 bundles Commercial printing paper; W F Y McLaughlin, 16 rolls leather; Wallace, Cavitt & Co, 7 oil barrels; J S Finch, 36 bbls whisky; Graff & Hugus, 1 piece stove; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 2 bbls eggs; John Best, 28 empty barrels; W F Armstrong, 32 bundles sheet iron; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 37 coils and reels rope; E Hushee, 2 bbls clay; Mr Gains, 2 bbls clay; Eureka Oil Company, 29 oil barrels; Gay & Welsh, 60 bbls cement.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

GROCER AND DEALER IN BOAT STORES

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SECOND STS.

Stores furnished at the VERY LOWEST RATES, and a Discount given on Boat Bills that are settled regularly every month.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Merchants' National Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, March 4.

Weather cloudy and cold. About two inches snow on ground. River five and half feet, and falling slowly.

Oil market dull, and prices nominally unchanged. K.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—The river has risen four inches from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M; now rising one-half inch per hour. Mercury 34 degrees; barometer 29:62 and rising. The Leonora No. 2, from Nashville, arrived. It has been snowing all day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—The river is rising, and almost out of the banks. There has been constant rain the past twenty-four hours. Cold to-night. Arrived—Columbia, Pittsburgh; Byron, Cairo; A. Barker, Burkesville.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—It has been raining all day, and to-night commenced snowing. The river rose four inches in 24 hours. The flood is devastating the bottom lands. The levees broke, washing away fences, and large numbers of cattle, horses and mules have been drowned. Nothing doing on account of the weather.

Departures on Sunday—Waverly, Cornelia and Dora, Vicksburg; Louisville, New Orleans. Monday—Mollie Able, Nick Longworth, Ned Tracy, J. D. Perry, New Orleans; Swallow and Rob Roy, Cincinnati; Julia, Clara Dolsen, Paragon, Adam Jacobs, Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Laurel Hill, Louisville. In port—Robert Burns, City of Alton, Anna, Commercial and Liberty No. 2.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Greensboro.
Chieftain	Abrams	Greensboro.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Glendale	Hare	St. Louis.
Kate Putnam	Lightner	St. Louis.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.
Messenger	Dean	New Orleans.
Ida Rees No. 2	Reese	Oil City.

Departed.

Elector	Phillips	Greensboro.
Fayette	Donaldson	Greensboro.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	Carmack	Greensboro.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Belle	Gordon	Oil City.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Last evening at twilight the marks on the pier indicated fifteen feet and falling. The weather was unpleasant for out door transactions. Business on the wharf was not active. The steamer Bayard left for Parkersburg on time; she will be followed this day by the Leni Leoti. The following boats are announced for the Idaho Gold mines this week: Yorktown, Capt. Ebbert; Carrie, Capt Brady; Amelia Poe, Capt. Thomas Poe. The Sherman is the Association boat for St. Louis. The Minnie has her cargo on board and will leave this day, certain for St. Louis. The America is receiving for Nashville. The Friendship is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday. Capt. James P. Jack will be found in the office of the steamer Messenger. Capt. Standish Peppard goes to the mountains on the steamer Yorktown. The Great Republic is progressing rapidly, and will leave next week. The packet Messenger is announced for New Orleans. The New steamer Elisha Bennett will leave on her first trip on Wednesday. She is furnished with a calliope and fixtures. The Cincinnati *Commercial* failed to come to hand. The Allegheny marks indicated fifteen feet and falling. The Ida Rees arrived from Oil City, and the Belle left last evening for the same point.

THE wreck of the ill-fated David White has been landed at Vicksburg.

THE towboat Rover is due from St. Louis with four barges loaded with iron ore.

THE new patent rudder was tried at Cincinnati and said to work successfully.

THE steamer Friendship, Captain Schmeltre, leaves for St. Louis on Wednesday.

THE fine packet America, Captain Golding, is receiving for Nashville, and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Argonaut No. 2 is being fitted up at Louisville to run between that place and Memphis.

THE first engineer of the steamer Vicksburg fell overboard above New Orleans and was drowned.

THE steamer Baker was sold at Evansville a few days since for $3,610 to the Tennessee River Packet Company.

THE towboat Warner passed Evansville with a tow of coal for St. Louis. What about the coal banks in sight of Chester.

CAPT. L. GREENLEE is commanding the Lizzie Tate, and left New Orleans for the Tensas a few days since.

THE Illinois River is open to Lasalle; the Mississippi to Keokuk; the Missouri for seven hundred miles from its mouth, and reported still solid at Omaha.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Hamilton. She takes her departure at noon positively. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE first class passenger steamer Messenger, Captain Jesse Dean, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday, positively. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

WE were pleased to meet our old friend Captain James R. Jack, one of the most accomplished clerks that ever stood behind a desk. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Long may it continue.

REPORT says that the owners of the steamer White Cloud No. 2 have commenced suit against the city of St. Louis for its failure to remove the Belle Memphis obstruction which caused the loss of the White Cloud. Nice question.

THE first class Northern Line pocket Savanna, A. McGowan commander, will leave as announced on Sunday, March 10th, for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat is in fine order, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

THE fine packet Yorktown, Captain George W. Ebert, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has just been fitted up in a superior manner for the spring trade. Captain Ebert is one of the most experienced officers that comes to this port. He will be ably assisted by Captain Peppard, who has charge of the office.

THE fine passenger steamer Minnie, Captain Shaw, takes her departure this day positively for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is one of the best of her class, and is in charge of attentive and careful officers. Mr. McConnell, who presides in the office, will see that passengers are well provided for.

THE first class passenger steamer Sherman, Captain George N. Baker, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday next. This boat has the best of accommodations, and in charge of the brothers Baker cannot fail to be a favorite with passengers and shippers.

Missouri River.

For the Gold Mines of Montana and Idaho.
SATURDAY, March 9—4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer CARRIE, D. M. BRADY, Commander, will leave for Fort Benton, Montana, on the 9th inst., taking freight for St. Louis and all points on Missouri river. Built expressly for the trade, and offering superior advantages to shippers desiring their goods to go through with dispatch. For information apply on board.

For the Gold Mines of Montana and Idaho.
SATURDAY, March 9—4 P. M.
The fine passenger steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, Commander, will leave for Fort Benton, Montana, on the 9th inst., taking freights for St. Louis and all points on the Missouri river, offering superior advantages to shippers. For further information apply on Board.

For the Gold Mines of Montana and Idaho
MONDAY, March 6th—4 P. M.
The fine passenger steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, commander, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville, taking freight for Missouri River and Way Points. For further information apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.
EVERY FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR, Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK,
C. BARNES, Agents.

Cincinnati.

For Cincinnati.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
LEAVES EVERY SATURDAY, 12 M.
The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. HENDRICKSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
C. BARNES, Agents.

For Cincinnati.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
LEAVES WEDNESDAY—12 M.
The new and splendid steamer ARGOSY, Captain LOUIS VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Nashville.

For Evansville and Nashville.
WEDNESDAY, March 6.
The splendid passenger steamer AMERICA, Capt. THOS. GOLDING, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

BUNGS,

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS. Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAYDEN,
cor. Marbury st. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of ELIZABETH CURRY, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Penna. deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

TU ADAM KUHN, Administrator.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

We are now offering to the trade all articles in the Provision Line, of superior quality, and at prices as must make it to their interest to call on us. Our stock is ample, bought at the lowest rates early in the season. Our SUGAR CURED HAMS are equal to any brand out.

LARD OIL.

We are selling our Extra and a No. 2 Lard Oil at Chicago and Cincinnati prices, and shall continue to do so. All persons wanting a superior article for burning or lubricating, can get samples by calling or writing to

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS & LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
Penn and Wayne sts., Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE.,
PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets.

ELISHA BENNETT..........M. A. C.
FAYETTE..........CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN..........CAPT. A. S. CARLIS.
FRANKLIN..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BOUGH.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.

J. S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO KEOKUK AND ST. PAUL

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this Line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul and Minne-ha-ha Falls. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River by the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Line, running from this port and connecting at St. Louis with the Northern Line Packets, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, or to
R. C. GRAY, Agents.

St. Paul.

For St. Paul Direct.
MONDAY, March 25th.
The new side-wheel steamer DUBUQUE, Capt. J. W. PARKER, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, or
R. C. GRAY, Agents.

For Galena and Dubuque Direct.
MONDAY, March 11th.
The splendid passenger steamer SAVANNA, Captain A. McGOWAN, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, or
R. C. GRAY, Agents.

St. Louis.

1867. 1867.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS

PACKET LINE,

Composed of the following splendid Steamers,

MESSENGER,	LORENA,
EZRA PORTER,	MAGGIE HAYS,
WAUANITA,	NEW YORK,
ARMENIA,	COLUMBIA,
SILVER LAKE No. 4,	IMPORTER,
KATE PUTNAM,	KATE ROBINSON,
YORKTOWN,	SILVER CLOUD No. 2.

One of the above Boats will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate ports on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Freight and Passengers receipted through to all points on the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois Rivers, by Northern Packet Company, Illinois River Packet Company, and Missouri River Boats.

Apply to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
COLLINS & BARNES, Agts, or
S. SHUMAN, Sup't,
No. 90 Water street, up stairs.

Independent Packet for Evansville and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, March 6—5 o'clock P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer FRIENDSHIP, CASPER SCHMELTRE, Master, will leave as announced above.
For freight apply on board.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET.
LEAVES SATURDAY, March 9th—4 P. M.
The new and fine passenger steamer SHERMAN, GEORGE N. BAKER, Commander, leaves as announced.
This boat belongs to the Regular Packet Line, and will positively depart on that day.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
TUESDAY, March 5.
The fine passenger steamer MINNIE, SHAW, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING,

Marietta & Parkersburg Line.

1867. 1867.

Leaving Company's Wharf boat, foot of Wood st., Daily at 12 M.

SUNDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
BAYARD..........GEORGE D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI..........J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE..........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by

JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Memphis and New Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT

And Mammoth

"LOW PRESSURE"

STEAMER

GREAT REPUBLIC,

W. B. Donaldson, Com.

WILL COMMENCE

Receiving Freight

FOR

Memphis, Vicksburg

AND

New Orleans

ON

MONDAY, FEB'Y.

AND LEAVE AS ABOVE ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 14,

POSITIVELY.

Passengers and Shippers will suit their Interests to call on board before making engagements elsewhere. The public can rely implicitly on leaving on above date.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, March 9—4 P. M.
The fine passenger steamer MESSENGER, JESSE DEAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

SASSAFRAS BARK.

1,000 POUNDS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.
eod